REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,275.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As. line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, especial contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 13th June 1872, at 4 P.M.

	June 1872.		June 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leave Colombo	22
,, Carwar	15	,, Galle	23
,, Mangalore*	16	,, Negapatam	26
,, Cannanore*	17	,, Pondicherry	27
,, Tellicherry*	17	,, Madras	29
,, Calicut*	18	,, Coconada	July 1
,, Beypore*	18	,, Vizagapatam	2
,, Narrakal	19	,, Bimlipatam	2
,, Cochin*	19	,, Gopaulpore	3
,, Alleppy*	20	,, False Point	4
,, Tuticorin	21	Arrive CALCUTTA	6

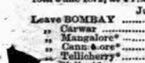
* During the South West Monsoon, viz. from 18th May 1872, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin and Alleppy. The Steamer, however, will at those ports weather permitting, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from England, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June 1872, at noon.

	June 1872.		June 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	5	Leave BUSSORAH	24
Arrive Kurrachee	8	Arrive Fao	24
,, Guadur	10	,, Bushire	26
,, Muscat	12	,, Bahrein	26
,, Bunder Abbas	14	,, Linga	30
,, Linga	16	,, Bunder Abbas	July 4
,, Bushire	18	,, Muscat	4
,, Fao	20	,, Guadur	6
,, BUSSORAH	21	,, Kurrachee	8
		,, BOMBAY	12

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY commencing from 29th May, 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 810 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 12th June, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	1 0	1 8	0 12	0 12	1 8
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 8

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Colwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 10TH JUNE.

THE fine s.s. YEDDO, 1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. nominal, Captain J. P. A. Anderson, will be despatched as above. She has excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Fares (excluding wines, &c.

TO LIVERPOOL, 1st Class		Rs. 300
Ditto	2nd ,,	,, 300
TO SUEZ	1st ,,	,, 300

For plans and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.

N.B.—To be followed by the XANTHO.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMER BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The next Steamers from Bombay will be the SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, on or about the 5TH JUNE. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY PER SPHINX.

	Cabin.	Deck with Food
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Rates.

The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine, transit through Egypt, fees and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 13, Meadow Street, 15th May 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
of each month.		

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£35	£15		Without Wood.
Suez	35	23	8	
Port Said	33	24	9	
Alexandria	50	34	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1ST JULY 1872.

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1ST AUGUST 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Head-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship TEVIOTDALE, Captain Nicol, from London, are requested to receive their Goods as they come to hand, failing which the Captain will land the same in his boats immediately.

Captain Nicol will not hold himself responsible for any deficiency or damage to the Goods after they have left the ship's deck.

THOMAS STEUART & Co., Agents.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 7th June, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.) Captain P. S. Tomlin, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 3rd June, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. CHINA, (2,010 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. G. Perkins, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 31st May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, Coloured and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c. &c.

5 bales Grey Shirtings 10 lb.
7 do. do. 8½ lb.
5 do. ,, T. Cloth 7 lb.
5 cases Prints.
10 bales T. Red Yarn.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the undermentioned landed property on account and at the risk of the mortgagees, Kesurwao widow of the deceased Ookerda Culyanjee, and Tejabaee, widow of the deceased Toolseedas Ookerda, and by order of the mortgagee, Jeyraz Mucunjee.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with message, tenement, or dwelling-house built thereon, situate in the Fort at Bazar Gate Street, and measuring in breadth about 22 feet and 3 inches on front or eastern side, and 22 feet and 9 inches on the western side, and in length about 30 feet on the north side, and 29 feet on the south side, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 96 and 97, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 647, 648, 649, and bounded on the east by the house of Hunsabaee, widow of Merwanjee Nowrojee, deceased, on the west by the Bazaar Gate Street, on the north by the house of Noordin Chadahoy, and on the south by the house of Suvorbhoy Dhanjee.

For further particulars respecting the above property, apply to Mr. Cumroodin Trebjee, Solicitor of the mortgagee.

AUCTION SALE of FRESH OILMANSTORES, FRAGRANT PERFUMERY, and CONFECTIONERY, by the well-known makers G. F. Coward and Co., of London.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to submit to public competition, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 6th instant, the Invoices of the undermentioned Oilman Stores and perfumery, just landed per s.s. Peterburg :—

OILMAN STORES :—Containing Durham mustard, salad oil, vinegar, assorted pickles and sauces, French capers, olives, tart fruits, assorted jams and jellies, currants, figs, raisins, tapioca, barley, oatmeal, anchovy and bloater paste, essences, &c. &c.

PERFUMERY.—Consisting of assorted essences in cut stoppered bottles, essence of peppermint, ginger, aromatic vinegar, lavendar water, milk and oil of roses, lavender, verbena and golden oil, Circassian and cold cream macassar pomade, hair powder, Jamaica pomatum, brown Windsor and honey soap, assorted lozenges and drops, acidilize powder, carbonate of soda, tartaric acid, cream of tartar, Epsom salts, balsam copavi, brandy bitters, smelling salts, camphorated and Victoria dentrifrice, tooth bru hes, cod liver oil, &c. &c.

75 boxes Brandy.
70 cases Gin.

MENESSE &

Bombay, 3rd June 1872.

G'S LINIMEN

An infallible curative of Mange and ot
Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle

An unprecedented number of Testimonials have been received, certifying its efficacy. No owner of animals should be without it.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP and Co.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE,

REAR OF No. 4, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

VIRGINIA HONEY DEW TOBACCO.

This is the same quality of Tobacco which Tudor Company has imported for the past twenty years, and which has given universal satisfaction.

Indents from H. M.'s Troops promptly attended to.

PATENT TOBACCO CUTTERS.

Easily regulated to cut any Tobacco into any size wanted, from the thickness of a sheet of paper to 4 inches.

KEROSINE OIL, OF THE BEST QUALITY.

PORCELAIN-LINED ICE PITCHERS.

Heavily plated on white metal and elegantly chased, entirely free from anything poisonous or injurious, and sharp strokes with pieces of Ice will make no impression upon them. No household in India is complete without one.

AMERICAN ASH OARS, from 12 to 16 FEET LONG.

The above arrives WHOLESALE or RETAIL.

TABLE GLASS WARE,

Of first-rate material and workmanship,

In twenty patterns for daily service, and a variety of beautiful designs for extra use.

	From		From
BEER Tumblers, full half pints, dozen	Rs. 6-4	GREEN Hock Glasses, doz.	9-8
BUTTER Dishes, each	7-8	HONEY or Jam Jars, each	3-0
BISCUIT Jars, ,,	6-4	ICE Pails Mounted in plate,	9-8
SELERY Vases, ,,	6-0	ICE Plates, dozen	10-8
CHAMPAGNE Glasses, dozen	8-0	ICE Trays, each	4-8
CHAMPAGNE Tumblers ,,	9-0	JELLY Glasses, dozen	5-4
CHEESE Dishes, each	6-0	LIQUEUR Glasses, dozen	4-8
CLARET Glasses, doz.	6-0	MILK Jugs, each	3-0
CLARET Jugs, each	7-8	PIANO Stands, set of four	4-8
CLARET Cup Jugs, ,,	6-4	PICKLE Bottles, pair	6-4
COMPORTS, ,,	4-8	PORT Glasses, doz.	5-4
CREAM Jugs, ,,	3-0	RUMMERS, doz.	10-8
CUSTARD Glasses, doz.	5-4	SALAD Bowls, each	9-8
DECANTERS, Pint, pair	8-0	SALT Cellars, pair	2-8
DECANTERS, Quart ,,	10-8	SHERRY Glasses, dozen	5-4
FINGER Glasses, doz.	7-8	SODA WATER Tumblers	12-8
FLOWER Baskets, each	6-0	SPIRIT Bottles, pair	9-0
FLOWER Tubes, doz.	8-0	SUGAR Basins, each	4-0
FLOWER Vases, each	2-8	SWEETMEAT Glasses, each	2-8
FRUIT Dishes, ,,	10-8	TANKARD Jugs ,,	4-8
FRUIT Stands, ,,	18-8	WATER BOTTLES with Tumblers	each 3-0
GOBLETS, doz. from	10-8	WATER Jugs ,,	6-0
		WINE Coolers, dozen	12-8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.,

19, 20, & 23, SASSOON'S BUILDINGS,

BOMBAY,

RESPECTFULLY request special attention to the following Branches of their Business :—

TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING.

Parcels, Packages, and Merchandise despatched by quickest Mail Steam Routes, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the World. Every description of Custom House Business, Shipping, Bonding, and Clearing, outward and inward. Contractors for General Annual Carting and Shipping. Estimates for through conveyance to all Railway Stations in Europe, America, and Australia.

PASSENGER.

Passages engaged, Cabins selected, Berths fitted, Outfits obtained. Baggage collected, packed, addressed, and shipped. European Servants and Ayahs procured. Letters received to await arrival of Addressees. Passengers met. Luggage landed, cleared, carefully delivered, or safely warehoused. Passports and Visas obtained. Telegraphic Messages undertaken.

INSURANCE.

Postal, Railway, Marine Life and Fire, through the first Underwriters at Lloyd's, and old established Companies.

BANKING AND MONETARY.

Invoices collected against Delivery of Goods. Pay, Pensions, Fund, Furlough, and Retired Allowances, Annuities, Dividends, Coupons received and remitted under Power of Attorney. Cheque Books supplied to Constituents in England and India. Investments and Sales effected in Stocks and other Securities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes obtained. Family Periodical Remittances arranged.

INDENT, SUPPLY, AND COMMISSION.

Orders received from the Military, Naval, Clerical, and Medica, Services, Mess and Band Committees, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Public Institutions, Private Families, &c., and Purchases made under careful supervision and selection. Newspapers and Periodicals regularly despatched. Remittances or References for payment must accompany Order. If Bank Credits or Deposit Accounts are in force, Balances due must be paid on presentation of Invoice and Bills of Lading.

CONSIGNMENTS

Undertaken of every description of European or Foreign Goods.

J. L. MADDEN,
Manager.

156, Leadenhall Street, } London.
23, Regent Street, }
10, North John Street, Liverpool.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Any one INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late Surgeon Major J. S. RIMINGTON, Residency Surgeon, Baroda, will communicate with the Undersigned within ONE MONTH from this date, after which no further Claims will be admitted.

LIONEL C. BARTON, Major,
Political Agent, Rewa Kanta,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Baroda, 31st May 1872.

ANY PERSON INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late Major R. J. CASTELL, 4th Rifles, is requested to communicate with the Undersigned within ONE MONTH from this date, after which no Claims will be admitted.

W. A. GLASSPOOLE, Major,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Baroda, 1st June 1872.

CHLORALUM,

Powder and Liquid,

on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TUG FOR SALE.—I am prepared to receive offers up to the 3rd instant for the Steamer "RUSTOM," built at Liverpool in 1864—has a pair of condensing Engines of 45 H. P. by Fawcett and Preston, now Boiler and overhaul in 1871, gross tonnage 97-38, register tonnage 51-23, length 80·6, breadth 17·6, depth 8·3—as she now lies in the Elphinstone Basin.

MOS. ORMISTON," Chief Engineer,
Government Reclamation Works.

Elphinstone Bunder, 1st June 1872.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 60 of 1871.

The Honourable Mr. ARDOOLA DAVID SASSOON and others.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

GOCULBHAI FUTTEHBHAI, &c.....Defendants.

The SALE advertised in this Suit to take place in the Sheriff's Office THIS DAY is POSTPONED.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 31st May 1872.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER, for SINKING WELLS through Sand in any position and to any depth.

For periodically cleaning out old Wells which have become foul or silted up it is particularly adapted.

This Machine is very largely used on the Oudh and Rohilkhund, Punjab Northern State, and other Railways, in many cases in perference to any other machine.

One of numerous testimonials of its great utility is here given.

Extract of letter, dated Lahore, 3rd April 1872, from the Executive Engineer Punjab Northern (State) Railway, Rawee Brid, e Division :—

"I have the pleasure to add that we have obtained the most satisfactory results this reason with your Dredgers. The rate of sinking a 12' 6" cylinder all over thirty feet depth has been frequently between six and seven feet a day of twenty-four hours when in clean sand.

"R. J. MALLET, Executive Engineer."

Price of each Machine despatched to any Railway Station in India in direct communication with Lucknow is as follows :—

Of 2 Cubic feet capacity	..	Rs. 100 0 0
4	,, ,,	,, 125 0 0
6	,, ,,	,, 150 0 0
8	,, ,,	,, 175 0 0
10	,, ,,	,, 200 0 0

Orders to be addressed to

BABOO SHAMA CHURN MOOKERJEE,
Principal Agent for Bull's Patent Hand Dredger, Lucknow.

Agents in other Stations required on a commission of 10 per cent. on all sales effected.

CHOICE NOTE PAPERS,

MANUFACTURED AT

The Original Turkey Mill,

(*Superior to every Hand-made Paper.*)

Gentlemen's

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"AL" (8 by 5 inches), packet of 5 Quires,	4 0	4 8
100 *Square* Envelopes	3 4	3 12
by 4½ inches), ditto ditto		

Ladies'

"T" (6) by 4 inches), packet of 5 Quires,	2 14	3 4
box of 100 *Square* Envelopes	2 10	2 14
ENS" (6) by 3½ inches) do. do.		

De La Rue & Co.'s fine Stationery, of every description, on sale by TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BREAKFAST & TEA SERVICES.

Each comprising

9 Breakfast Bowls, 6 Tea Cups, 9 Coffee Cups and Saucers, 9 Plates, 1 Egg Stand with 6 Cups, 1 Slop Basin, 1 Sugar Basin, 1 Cream Ewer, 1 Milk Jug, 1 Fa. 10 and 12 inch Dishes, 1 Covered Muffin Plate, 1 Butter Pot and Stand, 1 Toast Rack, and 2 Cake Plates.

Superior Stone China with coloured band and line.

Cash, Rs. 35 ; Credit, Rs. 40.

Porcelain with Gold lines

Cash, Rs. 45 ; Credit, Rs. 50.

Pieces sold separately.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

J. W. BENSON,

Watch and Clock Maker to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.

Steam Factory for Clocks and Watches,

LUDGATE HILL & OLD BOND St., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

Merchants, Shippers, & Wholesale Buyers,

ARE specially invited to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, &c., before sending their Orders elsewhere, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants or Shippers in England.

WATCHES—To suit all climates, all countries, all tastes, and the occupations of every one, 200,000 have already been sold, and are in all parts of the world, at prices from 2 to 200 Guineas.

WATCHES—Chronometers, Chronographs, Keyless, Repeaters, Levers, Horizontals, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

CLOCKS—For Dining and Drawing Rooms, Carriage, Church, Hall or Shop, Perpetual Calendars, Wind Dials, &c.

JEWELLERY—Specialities in Monograms, Diamonds, Crystals, and Fine Gold, for Bridal and other Presents.

SILVER AND ELECTRO PLATE—For Presentation, Racing, Dinner a la Russe, or Tea Tables, &c., &c.

Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the world.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions ; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c. ; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Book binding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT ;

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious Oilmen's Stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

BRISTOW, EDMONDS & WILLIAMS,

(Late BRISTOW & EDMONDS,)

PERFUMERS, FANCY SOAP MAKERS, AND DRUGGISTS,

ALSO

GENERAL BRUSH MAKERS,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT,

27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON,

(Established nearly 100 Years,)

So well known for their

ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, ESSENCE OF JAMAICA, GINGER, and their JAMAICA and MARROW POMATUM. These preparations are unique and unrivalled.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS,

Specially for India, China, and the East.

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

In bottles of various sizes.

COLD CREAM, BEAR'S GREASE and CIRCASSIAN CREAM-Rose, Jasmine and Macassar Oils, Lavender Water, and Eau de Cologne.

ESSENCES, BOUQUETS and NOSEGAYS for the Handker, chief in great variety, including Eau Bouquet, Jockey Club, Millefleur and Ylang Ylang.

FRENCH ESSENCES AND POMADES.

Liberal terms to Merchants and large Shippers.

NOTICES.

LIST of ARTICLES MANUFACTURED by Prison Labour, for SALE at H. M.'s COMMON JAIL of Bombay, Comercarry, at the following REDUCED PRICES, viz :—

Table Cloths	5½ ft. by 5½ ft.	Rs. 3 8	each.
Do.	6 ft. by 6 ft.	,, 4 0	do.
Do.	7 ft. by 7 ft.	,, 5 8	do.
Do.	9 ft. by 9 ft.	,, 9 0	do.
Table Napkins	15 in. by 15 in.	,, 1 8	per doz.
Do.	17 in. by 17 in.	,, 2 0	do.
Do.	20 in. by 20 in.	,, 2 8	do.
Do.	22 in. by 22 in.	,, 3 0	do.
Towels, Bathing	5 ft. by 3 ft.	,, 15 0	do.
Do. Medium size	4 ft. by 3 ft.	,, 12 0	do.
Do. Ordinary	3 ft. by 3 ft.	,, 9 0	do.
Butlers' Towels with red border		4 0	do.
Kitchen Towels with blue border		,, 3 0	do.

Fine Check and Stripe Cloth for Trowsers, 20 in. wide, at annas 9 per yard.
Ordinary do. do. for do. at annas 7 per yard.
Drill and Shooting Cloths, at annas 7 per yard.
Stout Dungaree, Rs. 16 per piece of 30 yards.

N. B.—Other descriptions of Cloth made to order.

Terms.—Cash on delivery.

For further particulars apply at the Jail Office.

H. M.'s Common Jail of Bombay, Oomercarry, 29th May 1872.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, 5TH JUNE.

GRAND FASHIONABLE EXTRA NIGHT.

COMEDY! COMEDY!!

The Performance will commence, by desire, with the Gem of English Comedy, entitled,

DELICATE GROUND,

OR, PARIS IN 1793.

To be followed by the Beautiful Closet Scene from Shakespeare,

HAMLET.

The whole to conclude with the mirth-provoking Comedy of

KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.

BOX PLANS AND TICKETS AT MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co.'s MUSICAL REPOSITORY.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—Mr. JAMES H. SLIGHT has been appointed to officiate as DEPUTY SECRETARY and TREASURER during the absence of Mr. W. Fraser.

By order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 28th May 1872.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard, on TUESDAY, the 4th June 1872, and the days following, a quantity of SERVICEABLE and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Sails, Rope old (Coir and Europe), Booms, Masts, Yards, Old Brass, Copper, Iron and Lead, Compasses, Artificial Horizons, Tanks Iron, Moss Kits and Coal Dust, &c. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE,
Lieutenant, late I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 23rd May 1872.

NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

REDUCTION TO HOME RATES.

We have pleasure in announcing the decision of the Directors that the REDUCTION OF PREMIUM to the HOME SCALE OF RATES shall commence from the date of leaving Alexandria or Port Said for Europe without Medical Certificate or fresh examination.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th May 1872.

THE ALBERT GINNING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Company's Office, Umjui Bagh, Broach, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of June 1872, at 5 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following and any other business that may be brought before the Meeting :—

To receive the Directors' Report on the working of the Mills during the past season.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
To appoint an Auditor for the current year, and to fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Broach, 28th May 1872.

THE VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Company's Office, Umjui Bath, Broach, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of June 1872, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following and any other business that may be brought before the Meeting :—

To receive the Directors' Report on the working of the Mills during the past season.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
To appoint an Auditor for the current year, and to fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Broach, 28th May 1872.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be HELD on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Office of the Chamber,—to receive the Report of the Committee on the questions of the improvement of the Elphinstone Property, and the formation of a Port Trust, and to pass such Resolutions in reference thereto, as may be considered expedient.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 23rd May 1872.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

REDUCED RATES.

DURING the Monsoon months a greatly REDUCED SCALE of CHARGES for BOARD and LODGING will be OFFERED to PARTIES taking Apartments by the Month or for a specified TERM.

W. MAULE, Manager.

NOTICE is hereby given, that THOMAS FRANCES BLOIS, late of the Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, Saint James in the County of Middlesex, in England, and of No. 26, Charles Street aforesaid, a Lieutenant Colonel in Her Majesty's Indian Army, deceased, died on the 16th day of January 1871, at No. 26, Charles Street aforesaid, and LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION (with an exemplication of the said Will and Testamentary Schedule) of his ESTATE and EFFECTS were on the 21st day of March 1872, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to FREDERICK THOMAS ATKINS, Esq., the Official Assignee of the Agra Bank, Limited, Bombay, as Attorney to the Right Honorable CHARLES ANDREW VANNECK BARON HUNTINGFIELD and GEORGE HENRY ELLIOTT, Esq., the Executors named in the said Will. All persons having any CLAIM against the Estate of the said THOMAS FRANCIS BLOIS are hereby required to send in particulars of their claims in writing within one month from the date hereof to the said Frederick Thomas Atkins at the office of the Agra Bank, Limited, in Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay, at the expiration of which period he will remit the assets of the Estate of the said Thomas Francis Blois, deceased, to the Executors in England, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 11th day of May 1872.

MANISTY & FLETCHER,
Attornies to the Administrators.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

IS prep

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON,

MARKET for Shares and Government Paper steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	50
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,000-1,010
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	768
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	2124
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	270
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	165
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	108
16,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co	1,595
8,000	150	all		Fvere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	122
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	790
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	405

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20 [218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	226
.....	£20	109·1·2	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	124
.....	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	199·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225pa	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,250
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co., Kurrachee	1,035
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	400
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co	8,100
200	7,100	all	250do.	Bombay Press Co	2,300
200	500	all	53pdo.	Do New	550
350	1,000	1,000	...	Broach Cotton Co	1,040
100	1,000	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,880	all	40	* Colaba Press Co	6,400
350	2,000	all	200	s East India Press Co	3,100
150	2,500	all	350	* Fort Press Co	9,400
300	2,000	1,600	30 pe	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1,060
300	1,000	all	200 pe	French Press Co	800
200	6,000	6,000	225 pe	Hydraulic Press Co	2,300
250	5,000	1,467	75 pe	Imperial Press Co	1,150
200	5,000	2,000	150 pe	Kurrachee Press Co	1,125
200	400	350	60 pe	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	6,325
120	2,500	all	250 pe	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	850
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	850
225	2,000	1,000	200 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,125

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s	Albert Mills Co	1,350
600	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,195
500	2,000	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,410
100	5,500	all		Bombay	2,525
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	855
1,000	150	150	20*	Broach Mills	240
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,400 xd.
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,000
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	9,000 xd.
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	1,010
800	2,500	all	220*	Oriental	2,435
600	2,000	2,000	210p.s	Royal	1,975

* Per share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS

.....	2,500	1,500	75 pa	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,375
50,000	50	all	1 p ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 pa.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 pa.	Mechanics B'd'g's Co.	24
2,000	500	all	40 pa	Treacher & Co	430
3,000	250	all	6 pa.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	8
.....	25	19½	Do.	China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10¾d.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight ...	1s. 11⅛ to 1/11⅛d.
Do. Credits ...	6 Do. do. ...	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Documents...	6 Do. do. ...	1s. 11 7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100-3/16 to ¼d.
Do.	30 days' sight...	100
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99 13/16
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight...	99½
China	60 Do. do. ...	229

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	...Rs. 10-9 to 10-9-6
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	220
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	16-13
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch... ...	16-13
AustralianGold ... 100 touch... ...	16-12
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	...112¾ to ½.
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872...104¾	
Four per cent.	...101¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...	...105½
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	. 103¾
15 years' Debenture Loans	...102½
10 years' do. do.	... 105
5 years' do. do.	...101
Six per cent Municipal Loan Rs.25 ...	...112
Do. Do. Market Rate ...	112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871 ...	90 to 90½
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	90 to 90½
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs 117) per 500f.	87

CALCUTTA.—29TH MAY.

THE following transactions were reported:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents., at Rs. 101-4, and small sums, at Rs. 101-6 to 101-8

4½ per cents. of 1872, at Rs. 104 to 104-2.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares, early in the forenoon, at Rs. 1,575 each, immediately after, in the bazar, at Rs. 1,550 and 1,555, then a large number, at Rs. 1,560 and 1,565, and towards the afternoon, only a few, at Rs. 1,570.

National Bank shares, several hundreds at Rs. 105 and some at Rs. 106.

Delhi and London Bank shares at Rs. 160.

Mussoorie Savings' Bank shares at Rs. 135 and 137.

Punjab Bank shares, at Rs. 91.

India General Steam Navigation Co.'s full shares, at Rs. 320, and contributory shares at Rs. 160, exclusive of the dividend.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—1ST JUNE.

London ...	Cotton ... Cases ... Seeds ...	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton ...	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ...	£2 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bds	£2 0s. 0d.
	Seeds ...	£1 0s. 0d.
Havre ...	Cotton ... Coffee ...	No ship
Overland Steamers ...		£2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ...		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
China ...	Steamer Cutton ...	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	Opium ...	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships ...	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...	Salt ...	Rs. 4 8 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay ...		Rs. 17 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius ...		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
1	Challenge ...	McBride ...	Liverpool, Jan. 20.
2	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	McNeil ...	Goa, May 31.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Ionia (s)	Firth ...	Akyab.
	India (s)	Dodero ...	Genoa, &c.

The steamer Orissa, to Aden and Suez, was entered out for Galle and Suez, on Saturday last.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

May.		
29	Ocean Beauty	Bombay.

DEPARTURE.

May		
29	Yorkshire (s)	Calcutta.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 2ND JUNE, 1-35 P.M.—French mail steamer from China signalled.

GALLE, 2ND JUNE, 6 A.M.—French steamer Provence from Aden signalled.

DAILY IMPORTS.—1ST JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Yeddo (s), 72 packages hardware and 30 cases cotton ball thread, Tyabjee Adamjee.

Neera (s), 8 cases cast steel, Khimjee Jewa.

Parense (s), 18 cases brandy and 9 cases gin, N. V. Currance & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Walamo (s), 120 cases brandy, Nusserwanjee Aspandiarjee.

Teviotdale, 6 casks blacking, Ebhoy Trebally; 51 packages oilmanstores, Moosajee Jewajee; 40 kegs bird shots, Abdoolally Essoofbhoy; 3 cases toys, Hajee Ebram Hoosun; 30 casks beer, Framjee Jehangeer; 5 cases matches, Essoofally Heptoola; 5 cases galvanized iron, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 1 case hardware, Oseman Allaruckia & Co.

British Flag, 5 cases guns, Abdool Hoosun Essoofbhoy.

FROM GENOA.

India (s), 50 cases brandy, Ardaseer Nowrojee & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Tanjore, 4 cases printing materials, C. Macdonald & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Courrier de Bombay, 105 cases claret and 5 cases maraschino, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.

FROM TRIESTE.

Sphinx (s), 4 cases brass leaves, Mowjee Godoo; 2 cases colours, Nunsee Soonderjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—1ST JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ashgrove, 25 bales cotton, Cursondass Rowjee.

Daniel Rankin, 40 bales cotton, Hunsraz Runchord; 84 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.

Orellanine, 181 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.; 212 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

Celestial Empire, 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 33 bales cotton, Hunsraz, Runchord; 7,340 bundles coir yarn, Soonderdass Vagjee; 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

Orissa (s), 200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co.; 100 bundles hides, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy.

Sir Charles Napier, 350 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 124 bales cotton, King & Co.

Stornoway, 50 bales cotton, Coorjee Ludha; 170 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Scandaria (s), 81 bales cotton, Dhewrow Bhagajee; 94 bales cotton, Ladowram Ghanjee; 115 bales cotton, Coorjee Ludha; 163 bales cotton, Mowjee Mooljee; 50 bales cotton, Mooljee Jewrss; 195 cwts. horns, Mahomed Futta; 300 bales jute, Dayal Bhanjee; 100 bales cotton, Doongersedass Goolraz; 24 bales cotton, Valjee Govindjee; 50 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee; 100 bales cotton, M. Luckmedass.

Yeddo (s), 584 packages myrobolams and 15 bales hemp, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.; 32 bales cotton, Adams and Kennedy; 250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 350 bales cotton, Young & Co.; 427 bales wool, Lyon & Co.; 112 bales cotton, Owen and Okell; 26 bales cotton, Mudonjee Ramjee; 65 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Khooshall Hurridass & Co.; 300 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 68 bales cotton, Coorjee Ludha; 370 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co.; 6 bales cotton, Mudonjee Ramjee; 50 bales cotton, Shamjee Bhoja; 50 bales cotton, Shamjee Mooljee.

St. George (s), 55 bales cotton, Cassiram Tooljaram; 30 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Orissa (s), 188 bundles hides, Cassumbhoy Nanjee; 45 bales hides, Ruzubally Aliruza; 14 bales hides, Currimbhoy Ebram; 20 bales hides, M. Ebram.

FOR BREMENHAVEN.

Oscar (s), 50 bales cotton, A. Blascheck & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sphinx (s), 200 bales cotton, A. Blascheck & Co.; 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Orissa (s), 25 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.; 72 bags coffee, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Cromwell, 400 bags linseed, J. P. Cornforth & Co.

FOR GENOA.

India (s), 6 bags linseed and 4 bags ground nut, C. Herring.

FOR NAPLES.

India (s), 100 bags coffee, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Emeu (s), 52 bales cotton, J. Cursonram.

China (s), 25 boxes silver slabs, Ebram Noordin & Co.; 40 bales white twist, Rahimbhoy Aladinbhoy; 80 bales cotton, D. G. Husson & Co.; 92 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 18 chests M. opium, H. E. Ellias; 10 chests M opium, Jugunath Ramjus; 6 chests M. opium, Futtabhoy Amejbhoy; 31 chests M. opium, D. C. Tata; 85 chests M. opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 8 chests M. opium, Soorutmul Bhaga; 23 chests M. opium, G. Koomjall; 19 chests M. opium, N. Kessowjee and Co.; 17 boxes bar silver, the Comptoir d' Escompte de Paris.

FOR SHANGHAI.

China (s), 12 chests M. opium, D. D. Ghandy & Co.; 23 chests M. opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw & Co.; 1 chest M. opium, S. Sobhagmull; 5 chests M. opium, J. Ramjee; 100 boxes bar silver, The C. B. of I. A. & China; 78 chests M. opium, Ruttonjee Eduljee & Co.; 10 chests M. opium, S. Joogulkesur; 30 chests M. opium, T. Setaram; 7 chests M. opium, G. Shajooram; 8 chests M. opium D. Ramsook; 22 chests M. opium, G. Seegance.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The sales undermentioned are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday:—

PIECE GOODS.

					Rs. a. p.
500 pieces	Grey Shirtings			40 inch 39 yds. 5¼ lbs.	3 14 0
500 „	„	„		40 „ 39 „ 6 lbs.	4 8 3
750 „	„	„		40 „ 39 „ 6 lbs.	4 9 0
500 „	„	„	(fine)	40 „ 39 „ 7 lbs.	4 15 0
1,250 „	„	„		40 „ 39 „ 7 lbs.	4 13 6
1,000 „	„	„		40 „ 39 „ 7 lbs.	4 12 6
1,000 „	„	„		40 „ 39 „ 8¼ lbs.	5 11 0
250 „	„	„	(fine)	50 „ 39 „ 10 lbs.	7 6 0
250 „	„	„		40 „ 39 „ 6½ lbs.	4 11 0
1,500 „	„	„	Madapollams co.	32 „ 24 „ 3¼ lbs.	2 5 6
1,500 „	„	„	coarse	32 „ 24 „ 3¼ lbs.	2 7 0
1,200 „	„	„		32 „ 24 „ 3 lbs.	2 4 3
1,400 „	„	Jaconets		40 „ 20 „ 2½ lbs.	2 3 0

COTTON.

50 candies	New Dhollera,	ready	...	Rs. 263
50 „	„ Do.	ready	...	„ 264
50 „	„ Do.	ready	...	„ 264
25 „	„ Do.	ready	...	„ 265
100 „	„ Do.	ready	...	„ 264
50 „	„ Do.	ready	...	„ 263
100 „	„ Sawginne l	ready	...	„ 285
25 „	„ Do.	ready	...	„ 284½
25 „	„ Cu'ch	ready	...	„ 261
25 „	„ Porebunder	ready	...	„ 211
50 „	„ Neriad	ready	...	„ 248-50

YARNS.

6,400 lbs.	Mule,	No. 40	...As. 12½
3,000 „	Mock Water,	„ 40... ...	... 12 11/16
240,000 „	Goods	... ...	... „ 8¼

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—2ND JUNE, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Red Sea, 1st June, 10-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 20 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 1st June, 6-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 13 hours 40 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 2nd June, 9-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 25 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 2nd June, 12-16 P.M. Time in transit, 10 hours 22 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 1st to 8 P.M. of the 2nd June is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta ...	1 29	0 17
„ Galle ...	2 22	1 52
„ Kurrachee ...	0 11	0 3
„ Madras ...	2 35	0 16

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 2nd June, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 1st June, 6-55 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 2nd June, 8-30 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 81, barometer 29·942, rain 15 cents.

VINGORLA, 2nd June, 10-20 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind north-west, thermometer 88.

CARWAR, 2nd June, 10-37 A.M.—Weather fine, wind light, thermometer 86, barometer 29·98.

MANGALORE, 2nd June, 1-56 P.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 93.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 1.

MacLeod, Colonel, 2nd Grenadiers, on duty, from Poona.

MacGowan, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, from leave, from Bandora.

Long, Assistant Surgeon, Civil Surgeon, to join, from Deesa.

Hojel, Surgeon, Medical Department, from leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 1.

Cunningham, Captain, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.

Davidson, Lieutenant, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, to England.

Peile, Lieutenant, 15th N. I., to join, to Malligaum.

Green, Major, 29th N. I., to join, to Sirur.

Stephens, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, to Kamptee.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Puchmuree, 20th May 1872.

The C-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

22nd Native Infantry.—Capt. F. H. Hinde, attached to the 4th Goorkhas, to be 1st Wing Sub., vice Gordon, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Bengal Government. Dated 15th May 1872.

28th Native Infantry.—Capt. H. S. Marshall, General List, Infy., will revert to his position of 1st Wing Sub., on being relieved of his present appointment, as officiating Brigade Major, Peiwar Kotal. Dated 15th May 1872.

31st Native Infantry.—Capt. W. C. Farwell, General List, Infy., to officiate as Qr.-Mr., during the absence of Lt. Lydiard, on furlough. Dated 15th May 1872.

36th Native Infantry.—Major C. P. Hunter, Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, during the absence of Major Griffin, on furlough. Dated 15th May 1872.

41st Native Infantry.—Captain H. L. Young, General List, Infantry, to officiate as quartermaster, vice Tregear, officiating as Wing Officer. Dated 15th May 1872.

2nd Goorkha Regiment.—Lieutenant W. Hill, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be Quartermaster, vice Cox, vacated. Dated 15th May 1872.

PASSAGE—PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

The following letter, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, No. 827, dated the 13th April 1872, is published for general information and guidance:—

In reply to your letter No. 450, "Pay," dated 8th ultimo, submitting the recommendation of the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief, that the provisions of the letter from this department, No. 172 dated 8th June 1871, be made applicable to all officers proceeding home on duty when detained at Bombay, on condition that the State is not put to the charge of a double payment, I am directed to acquaint you, for His Lordship's information, that the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council has decided that an officer ordered to proceed to England on duty, under circumstances which, by the regulations, preclude his receiving Indian allowances after the date of receipt of the order, should be provided with passage on the first troop vessel leaving Bombay after that date that he can arrive in time to proceed by: and, for the period that may intervene between that date and the day on which he must leave his station to catch the said troop vessel, he may be retained for duty with his regiment or battery, receiving, whilst so employed, the Indian allowances which he was drawing when the order reached him.

2. But the Indian allowances in question cannot be admitted unless the officer proceeds, as above, by the first troop vessel; nor under circumstances which will involve a double charge upon the State.

FUNDS—RETIREMENTS.

The following extract from a despath from the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India, No. 65, of the 21st March 1872, received with Military Department docket, No. 370, of the 7th May 1872, is published for general information and guidance:—

I have considered in Council a letter from the Government of Bombay, inquiring whether the Royal Warrant, under which the purchase system of the British Army is abolished, affects the Royal Engineer (Bombay) Retiring Fund, and renders the payment of a bonus to a retiring officer illegal, and stating that, if payments from this Fund are rendered illegal by the recently issued Warrant, the claim for compensation advanced by subscribers to the Fund is, in their opinion, reasonable, and deserving of liberal consideration.

2. The reply to the inquiry will affect the several bodies of officers formerly of the Indian Artillery and Engineers in Bengal and Madras, as well as in Bombay, and I therefore address your Government, for the purpose of informing you that the practice to which the Government of Bombay refers is illegal under the Act 49 of Geo. 3 section 4, and that the officers of Royal Artillery and Engineers are not exempted from the operation of clauses 138, 139, of Appendix A, to General Order No. 89 of 1871.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, June 1.)

In supersession of the Notification of the General Department, No. 1431 A., dated the 23rd April, 1872, which is hereby cancelled, Rai Dabee Pershad, Extra Asst. Comr., Jhansie, one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 11th May.

Surg. William Rowe Hooper, offg. Civil Surg., Benares, to be Medical Officer of the Benares Central Prison, with effect from the date on which Captain Wheeler assumed executive charge of the same.

Mr. Edward Anthony James Wallace, to officiate as an Assistant District Superintendent of Police, and to be posted to Agra.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

RIMINGTON—May 30th, at Baroda, of fever, Surgeon Major Joseph Salter Rimington, aged 47, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DeCOURCY—May 19th, at Hezadah, the wife of W. DeCourcy, Ireland B. A., Deputy Commissioner Myanoung District, of a son.

HOFF—May 30th, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. Charles A. K. Hoff, of a son.

RIDDELL—May 19th, at Cinnamara, Upper Assam, the wife of James Riddell, Esq., of a son.

SELOUS—May 23rd, at Seetapore, the wife of Surgeon E. Selous, of a son.

WYATT—May 25th, at Nazareth, Tinnevelly, the wife of Rev. J. L. Wyatt, Missionary, S. P. G., Edeyengoody, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GOUGH—ELLIS—May 28th, at Coimbatore, by the Right Reverend Dr. Depommier, Bishop and Vicar Apostolic of Coimbatore, Percy Gough, Esq., of Madras, to Marian Emily, fourth daughter of George Ellis, Esq., C.S.

HUGHESDON—ELLIS—May 28th, at Coimbatore, by the Right Reverend Dr. Depommier, Bishop and Vicar Apostolic of Coimbatore, J.C. Hughesdon, Esq., C.S., to Annie Mary Helen, third daughter of George Ellis, Esq., C.S.

PERREAU—POLLARD—May 15th, at Tonghoo, British Burmah, by the Rev. J. Clough, R. A., D. Perreau, Esq., British Burmah Commission, to Hestor Maria, second daughter of Colonel D. G. Pollard, Commanding the 10th M. N. I.

DEATHS.

CRUMP—May 20th, at Rangoon, Mary, the wife of Mr. W. J. Crump, Engineer, aged 25 years and 3 months.

GARSTIN—May 25th, at Poorie, Arthur Parsons, youngest son of Captain C. J. Garstin, aged two years.

HILLIER—May 28th, at Madras, at the residence of her brother, Mr. T. M. Jacob, Mrs. S. M. Hillier, late of Ootacamund, aged 50 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1872.

"THE proposed Railway runs for the first "18 miles from Carwar through open country "close to the seashore. It then enters a dense "bamboo jungle which continues without interruption for about 57 miles (the total length "of the line being about 125 miles), after which "the country is well cultivated." "Between "Carwar and the cotton districts, a length of "80 miles, the country is practically uninhabited." . . . "Some of the works are "heavier than are to be seen anywhere "on the G. I. P. Railway, except on "the worst portions of the Ghauts." . . . "In a military and political point of view the line "would be of little value unless connected with "the general railway system of India." . . . "The passenger traffic will be very limited." . . . "It may, it is presumed, be "taken for granted that the primary object of "the proposed Carwar and Hooblee Railway is "the development of the cotton traffic of the "Southern Mahratta Country; at all events, the "railway will be almost entirely dependent for its "earnings on the carriage of cotton, which constitutes in bulk about one-third, and in value "about two-thirds, of the whole export trades of "the six ports of Ankola, Carwar, Compta, "Honore, Rutnagherry, and Vingorla. The "districts tapped do not appear to be "exporters of grain." . . . "Lastly, a "line from Sholapoor to Bunkapoor would "be a more remunerative undertaking for Government and more advantageous to the general public, but would not be as beneficial to "the cotton interest as a Railway from the "cotton districts to Carwar." This flattering description of the proposed new State railway, which the Government of India "confidently" recommends the Secretary of State to have constructed forthwith, we have pieced together from Colonel Trevor's Report of 29th September 1869. The conclusions of this report form the ground-work of the "strong case" in favour of the line which the Government of India considers to have been made out; and we cannot but think that their natural effect is to show the railway would be everything a railway ought not to be. Colonel Trevor certainly contends that, if the Government resolves to prefer the interests of the cotton trade to those of the whole country, there will be traffic enough on the Carwar line, after a time, to pay a fair rate of interest on the capital to be sunk in the undertaking; but the general tenour of his remarks belies the accuracy of the statistics on which he bases this estimate; and we hope to be able to prove, beyond a doubt, that his figures are utterly erroneous. Here is the passage of his Report containing the calculations of the probable traffic:—"Lieutenant Marryatt has taken in his "estimate of *future* traffic 31,500 tons as the "probable crop of cotton for export. This may "be increased to 35,000 tons with a view to "make allowance for development of traffic consequent on the construction of a Railway. For "the same cause the present export and import "trade of the six ports of Rutnagherry, Vingorla, "Carwar, Ankola, Compta, and Honore, amounting to 40,000 tons, may be expected to be "largely augmented. A portion of this "trade would be of course local and would "not benefit the Railway, but the greater part "would be in transit to or from the thickly "populated tract above the Ghauts. *This part "of the trade may be taken at about* 50,000 *tons "annually. The total bulk therefore of goods "likely to be brought for conveyance by rail may "be taken at about* 85,000 *tons.*" Colonel Kennedy, in his despatch of 21st November last, accepts this estimate as indisputably correct. Colonel Trevor, he says, "*has shown*" that the total bulk of the traffic "will be approximately "85,000 tons per annum, of which about "60,000 tons would consist of exports (including "35,000 tons of cotton), and 25,000 tons of "imports." But, if Colonel Kennedy had given a moment's thought to the matter, he must have seen that, in the paragraph we have just quoted, Colonel Trevor counts the whole cotton traffic *twice over*. He first of all takes 35,000 tons as the quantity of the cotton crop, and then he adds to it 50,000 tons for the whole export and import trade of some 200 miles of sea-coast. But the 35,000 tons are *included* in the 50,000, the trade in everything but cotton being very small; and in another part of his Report Colonel Trevor rightly says that "the railway will be "almost entirely dependent for its earnings on "the transit of cotton." The blunder in the estimate is so palpable that we do not understand how such able engineers as Colonel Trevor and Colonel Kennedy can have overlooked it, more especially as they had before them Dr. Forbes's Report of 5th July 1869, in which the statistics of the import and export trade of the six Southern Mahratta ports are given with the utmost fullness of detail. Dr. Forbes shows that, on the average of the four years 1865 68, the average quantity and value of the trade were as follows:—

	Tons.		£
Exports (*including cotton*)	41,987	...	1,963,800
Imports	9,286	...	798,350
Total.....	Tons 51,283	...	£2,767,150

The total *possible* traffic in goods cannot therefore exceed 50,000, instead of 85,000, tons. Now, if we make this correction, the gross earnings of the proposed line of railway from this source at the average rate, fixed by Colonel Kennedy, of 2 annas per ton per mile, would be $\frac{50,000 \text{ by } 125}{8}$ = Rs. 7,81,250, or Rs. 6,250 a mile. Adding Rs. 3,000 a mile, an absurdly high estimate, for passenger and miscellaneous traffic, we find that the total earnings could not be more than Rs. 9,250 a mile, or Rs. 11,56,250 for the whole line; and, as the working expenses are estimated by Colonel Kennedy at Rs. 10,29,838, the balance left for the payment of interest on a capital of 90 lacs would be Rs. 1,26,412 or about 1·40 per cent, instead of from 8 1/3 to 16 per cent. (the varying estimates of Colonel Kennedy and Mr. Forde). This is not, we take it, in Colonel Kennedy's estimation, "a result that would fully justify "the execution of the line."

But even this mite of a dividend is far beyond our reach unless we are content to hold the extraordinary theory that the ultimate effect of the construction of the Carwar Railway would be to transfer the whole trade of a seaboard extending from the 14th to the 17th parallel of latitude on the western coast of India from the various local ports to Carwar. A more absurd proposition than this was never put on paper even by an able engineer. It is, of course, possible that the gentlemen who are interested in raising the value of land at Carwar may be able to prevail upon the Duke of Argyll, who seems to be able to deny them nothing, to issue an edict for the deportation of the inhabitants of every town and village along the Coast from Rutnagherry to Honore to the new city and seaport which only needs population and trade and a harbour in which ships can lie securely to become the rival of Bombay. But, until such an act of despotic vigour is accomplished, and the Southern Concan and North Canara are depopulated and the land laid waste in order that Carwar may achieve greatness, we presume that the people living in those provinces will continue to want food and clothing, and that therefore the coasting trade in oil, salt, fish, vegetables, grain, cocoanuts, cloth, &c., will be quite unaffected by the construction of the railway. It is ridiculous to suppose that the trade of Rutnagherry or Vingorla can ever be transferred to

PIERS AND BOMBAY HARBOUR ACCOMMODATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see from the Port Trust reports that Bombay has very wisely abandoned the idea of Wet Docks, and that they now propose Wet Basins. These proposed basins will also be abandoned, if they are strictly enquired into, for the following reasons—first, the great expense and difficulty of constructing them; second, the continual drain on the public purse to keep them open.

It is proposed to dredge an approach channel across this long muddy foreshore. Prices are given for dredging, &c., and these prices could be checked by comparison with what it cost per cubic yard to dredge the entrance to the P. and O. Company Dock at Mazagon, which is only about a foot below low water spring tides. The cost per cubic yard for dredging the entrance to H. M.'s Dockyard should also be given, and an allowance made for dredging a channel across the foreshore 20 feet deeper than at either of these places. I must say a few words about this approach channel and give the public the benefit of a little of my experience in an undertaking of this kind on the Thames. I was an Engineer on a railway job for the late Mr. Thomas Brassey, and it was one of my duties to superintend the dredging of a channel across the Thames below Westminster Bridge, to a depth of 20 feet below the deepest portion of the bed of the river, which is only about 330 yards wide. It took a powerful dredger all it could do to keep one-half of the trench clear. After I had proceeded with the dredging and got the trench on the south side to its full depth, the works were stopped, and in three months the trench was full except at the extreme shore end. I must now explain how it came to be full. The shore end of the trench was never quite full, because the mud below was too soft to carry it, so it slipped slowly down into the trench, and made what was the lower portion of the trench a bank, and thus the lower portion became more than full. Now, I think something very similar, on a small scale, can be seen at the Patent Slip Mazagon. Go and look at it at low water spring tides. What would it take to keep a transverse trench open in this harbour of twice that length, where there is thrice the quantity of mud and twice the swell to level it? Bombay and Thames' mud are about the same in substance, but the strata below is very different. Here it is mud rock or hard moorum, which cannot be dredged until it is blasted—a work of enormous expense. Now every Engineer must be aware that up to this time there are no dredgers capable of dredging rock from below low water mark, nor is there any machine capable of doing anything of the kind at present. Even in dry quarries, the celebrated American "getting devils" would not do it. But this question of a channel to the Dock could be tested and finally settled in one week. Let a trench be dredged through the mud at low water 40 feet long, 40 feet broad, to a depth of only 10 feet below the surface of mud line: the cubical contents of this hole 40 by 40 by 10 feet is 16,000, but if the mud taken out is measured it will be found to be much over 48,000; that is to say, if you make a hole equal to one cubic yard, over three yards of mud will be the result, and even perhaps twenty. Now, if this trench be dredged and examined after two spring tides have flowed over it (or even one in the Monsoon season)—say 36 hours after its completion—Bombay, I am sure, will never attempt to cut such a channel across its sloping muddy foreshore. The sounding should be taken by nailing a large piece of board flat on the end of the sounding rod, as a plain rod would pass down through newly-replaced mud. If this be done on the foreshore just above low water spring tides, at low water it will be seen to be full of mud and to need no sounding rod. Again, an old ship ground on the mud at low water spring tides, she will then make herself a berth and form a large hole in the mud; look for her again in two tides after, and it will not be found. Look at the hole the big gun made. It would not be found three tides after that accident had took place. If Bombay attempts to carry out this dredging scheme, I am afraid millions will be dredged from the public purse. Bombay will not be able to pay the interest of her debts, her landing and shipping charges will be increased, ruining the prospects of the port, merchants, and all concerned.

Let us look at the Elphinstone and Musjid Basins which, we are told, it is proposed to dredge to a depth of 20 feet. These walls and entrances have not yet been put in, but prices are given for them, which could be corrected from the best prices of the Wellington Bunder wall, an allowance being made for extra depth. I am convinced that neither wet docks nor boat basins can in any way compare with properly-constructed deep-water piers. Let us again resume the Elphinstone and Musjid Basins question, and see what would be the result of excavating them. Picture to yourself these basins finished, either as wet docks or as deep wet basins with a trench across this foreshore or lake of mud. This trench would be what reclamation Engineers would call a catch-pit, and, the mud being in quite a liquid state and yet much heavier than water, would flow down the trench and fill the dock or basins in a very short time. Engineers and scientific gentlemen will understand this at once, and, to such of your readers who are neither, I say just let them conceive an ordinary water tank and a catch drain for running a plentiful supply of liquid mud into it. It is all very well to say that the Liverpool Docks are the glory of that town. I admit it, and further state that the same may be said of Birkhdnead, London, and numerous other places, but that is no proof that they are suitable for Bombay. I know these places very well, and have pointed a level over some of them. At Liverpool and Birkenhead there is a much greater rise and fall of tides than here, and, consequently, wet docks are almost a necessity. At high tide they have deep water close inshore, with, in one case, a strata of soft red sandstone that can be most easily excavated. Consequently docks or basins could be easily and cheaply constructed, the free sandstone being but to be excavated, the dockhead sills, sluices, gates prepared, and a recess cut for the caisson. In London the docks are nearly all formed in the low lying Essex marshes, the surface of which is many feet below the level of the Thames. All that is necessary to form docks there is to excavate a trench, put in your dock wall, dock head gates, and its necessary convenience, and, while this is being done, excavate a few feet off the dock site, and the earth can be used for backing up the dock walls. The dockhead dam which is on the Thames bank is then removed and the dock is completed. But how very differently is Bombay situated! No one can point to a similar place in any part of the world where docks have been made. Perhaps it is well for Bombay that her shore is not suitable for the construction of docks or basins, for thousands of her population might periodically be carried off from the ill effects of stagnant sea waters in this tropical climate. It would be like making a little Dead Sea. I do not think Bombay will be so suicidal as to carry out this wet dock or wet basin experiment, when she might have more and better accommodation for less than one quarter of the money, without the continual expense of dredging, and yet leave the valuable Elphinstone property for the use of native boats, &c., as at present. Neither should public money be expended on reclamations until the land reclaimed is worth the money it cost.

A pier for landing passengers and mails is urgently wanted, and if a properly-designed pier is erected a number of jetties can be cheaply run from its sheltered north east side which could be extended so as to accommodate all the steamers and ships frequenting the port. Each jetty could be covered in to form Custom Houses with small offices for the officers. This would greatly relieve the Custom House on shore which should have lines of railway laid into it, so that the jetties could be readily and cheaply cleared of unclaimed and other goods. Were such a pier constructed, the mail steamer could lie at the pier head, discharge mails and passengers; and of course gas and water mains would be laid out, so that steamers could readily take in a plentiful supply of fresh water just before proceeding to sea, and thus do away with the necessity of a water steamer, or at least greatly relieve it. Supplying water to ships would pay a little, and what it takes to keep up mail boats and a steam tender to tow them would pay still more. I believe that, if everything were well managed, a good substantial pier would be a paying concern; the jetties, I am sure, would pay a first rate dividend. Why should not Government subsidize the approach pier? All Indian mails, passengers, troops, &c., would conveniently and expeditiously land and embark there, and also heavy guns. This pier is the missing link in India's commercial chain of communication with England, and it can be quickly put in for £500,000. Therefore, why spend millions, and unnecessarily tax the public, to keep a trench dredged across this foreshore, which appears to me much like attempting to pump the sea? The jetties should be numbered, and vessels could be charged for the time they occupied room. The Pier Clerk would furnish every ship's name and the number of the berth it occupied to the newspapers, and we should then, by looking at the daily journals, know the whereabouts of every steamer.

Merchants, rate-payers, and others interested in Bombay, should consider these important matters. The future prospects of the port are about to be decided. Will Bombay spend millions on dredging mud, and then give up the costly experiment of keeping the approach channel clear, or build a substantial pier at once for a comparatively small outlay? That is the question.

C. & M. E.

HOME CRITICISMS ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 10TH MAY.

The long-expected debate on the Bank of Bombay, which came on on Friday, terminated, as you will have heard long ere this, by the rejection of the motion, 78 having voted for it, and 118 against it. The discussion was well maintained, though there was at one time an attempt made to count out the House; but neither in the character of the speeches that were made, nor in the interest manifested, nor in the number that went to a division, did it come up to the debate on the Tonk case, which was the best discussion there has been on any Indian question since the time when all England was agitated by the events of the Mutiny. Mr. Gregory introduced the subject by giving a slight sketch of the Bank's history, from the change made in 1860 when the treasury account cash balances of Government were transferred to it in lieu of the privilege of issuing notes. At the very opening of his case he stumbled up against the fact that, out of the nine directors, six were appointed by the shareholders; and the other three only by the Government. Members of Parliament stand at a tremendous disadvantage in conducting a case like this, for practically a question, such as it had fallen to Mr. Gregory's fate to bring forward, differs in no respect from a case at law, and every one knows how important it is for counsel to open his case skilfully and logically, and how seldom it is that you find counsel who can state a case really well. It requires long training, and the cleverest man, I don't care how clever he may be, cannot, without much practice, do it effectively. Very often the whole fate of a cause depends on the way in which it is opened, so important is it that the first impression raised on the mind of the judges or jury should be such as to favour the acceptation of the particular view the advocate wishes to further. With little or no practice, members of Parliament who undertake questions of this nature, such, for instance, as the Bombay Bank and the Tonk case, and any other like them, (who are not counsel with a large practice) being mainly anxious to bring forward all they have to state, lest any point should slip from their memory, not unfrequently deliver themselves of their charge by giving a jumbled and confused mass of facts without any logical arrangement. I do not mean to say it was so altogether in this instance, but certainly many and many a case has been lost in the House of Commons through this. Now, with regard to Mr. Gregory's motion, obviously the whole issue depended on whether he could show that the Government were responsible, and he had this awkward circumstance to get over, that the shareholders' directors were as two to one on the Board. Instead of putting the matter in the foreground of the battle, dealing with it as his principal opponent, he stumbles up against it, at the beginning of the opening of his case, as if by accident almost, and, as for any attempt to explain it away, why there was none. All he said is, "It might be argued against his motion that the shareholders of the Bank appointed six out of the nine directors, and that only three were appointed by Government. He admitted that, and he also admitted that the shareholders had grossly neglected their duty. But he submitted that did not lessen the moral responsibility of the Government which had been guilty of acts both of omission and commission." Of course he attempted to saddle the Government with the responsibility on account of its legislative action. When he came to treat of the speculation which went on, he was more clear and convincing. I need not repeat the well-known and oft-told tale. Then came the advance to stop the leak when it was too late, and the responsibility which Mr. Gregory endeavoured to show that entailed upon the party making the advance. The motion was seconded by Col. Barttelet, who said he had intended to bring the case on himself last Session, but he was glad it had fallen to the lot of Mr. Gregory to open it, as he was able by his knowledge of law and legal ability to do so much more efficiently than he, Col. Barttelet, could have done. I don't know that he stated anything new; he repeated the allegations made by his leader, but I fear added not a straw of weight to his argument that the Government was responsible. Mr. Grant Duff of course, as in duty bound, repudiated all responsibility. The demand for reparation was the same, he said, as if A meeting B in distress became urgent upon C's duty to relieve him. But the main argument on which the whole issue was made to turn, and perhaps rightly so, was this. The applicants for relief having no legal claim on the Government, as they knew they had not, fell back on their moral claim, or what they called the moral claim for justice. Now, here you will see a famous illustration of Mr. Grant Duff's method of dealing with questions of this nature. Because the Bank had no legal claim it fell back on its moral claim, therefore the House was to reject it. Look at the last case of this kind argued, and you will see a principle exactly the reverse put into force. The Tonk Nawab had no moral claim to set against the argument of political expediency, but he had a legal claim: because he had no moral claim, the House was called on to reject his legal claim. The Bank could get no remedy at law, not because it could not sue the Government, but because the law was not on its side, but clearly against it. The Nawab could get a remedy at law easily, for the law is clearly on his side, only he can't sue. They tumbled his appeal for justice out of the window on two opposite and inconsistent grounds, first, according to Grant Duff, because he had been tried; and, secondly, according to the Solicitor General and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, because he ought not to be tried. As regards the Bank of Bombay, there was no necessity to resort to this very undignified mode of escaping responsibility. I think it is probable many people were under a false impression regarding the circumstances, and that many who thought the Government fairly responsible to depositors, when they found that the depositors had been paid in full, and that the losers for whom the appeal was made were shareholders, changed their opinion. The shareholders could, if they liked, have taken care of themselves. Mr. Eastwick supported the motion on the ground that the shareholders were hoodwinked by seeing the Government taking so large a part in the management of the Bank as they did. He thought the Government ought to prosecute the directors. Mr. Dickenson argued that, if the Government were responsible at all, it was the Home Government that was really responsible. The Commissioners who had enquired into the case had given six causes for the failure of the Bank, but none of those causes contained anything which would justify the House putting upon the community at large the losses which shareholders had sustained. Mr. Denison thought the House would be of opinion that a more scandalous revelation of the conduct of a great institution had never before been placed before Parliament. He might exhaust the English language and not find terms strong enough to reprobate the conduct of those who were responsible for it. After blowing off his steam in this fashion, he proceeded to say that, as the Government could not be held legally responsible, the House ought not to agree to the motion. Mr. Candlish very sensibly remarked that, if there had been any remedy at law, the case wouldn't have come before the House at all. The Solicitor General of course took a legal view, and argued that there was no guarantee in such a sense that the Government was bound by it, which of course was patent to every one. But when he went on to say that the losses to the Bank were mainly due to the shareholders' directors, &c., and not to the Government directors, I confess he takes me by surprise. "The losses of the Bank, he says, arose *almost exclusively* from the fault of the shareholders' directors." "If followed out to their conclusion the arguments in favour of this motion" (he said, and here he spoke, I think, right) "would lead to making the people of this country in fact liable for the loans of the Bank." Mr. Henley, on what Mr. Grant Duff calls the moral grounds, which may be called the equity of the case, supported the motion. His main ground was that the Government made an advance and pulled the Bank through its first great difficulty, which made it in fact responsible for the subsequent loss and inconvenience that resulted from the final crash when it came. Mr. M. Chambers made one of *his* speeches which do not carry much weight in the House: he is too enthusiastic. Sir Stafford Northcote deprecated any connection between the Government and Banks generally. He repudiated all liability on the part of the Government, and said it was a similar case to the failure of a Government Savings' Bank. People were under the impression that, in consequence of the connection of the Government with Savings Banks, they were protected by some Government guarantee from all losses; but this was a great mistake, and, however much people might complain of the hardship of losing by the failure of a Savings Bank, they had to learn the disagreeable lesson that they were altogether under a delusion in supposing that the Government was liable. Mr. Bouverie strongly condemned the Government for not having prosecuted the directors, and quoted Mr. Prinsep in support of his allegation that the Government of Bombay were not only parties to the improper transactions, but they had also endeavoured to screen the misconduct of these officials, and that the unfortunate people who suffered by their misdeeds had never been able to get at the bottom of those infamous transactions. I think Mr. Bouverie was perhaps nearer the truth than any man who spoke that night. There was a most successful effort to screen persons who, except for their official position, would have been very hardly dealt with. Mr. Crawford defended the commercial directors of the Bank, who, he said, had been very unjustly attacked, but his own conclusions were so complicated that it is difficult to understand what he felt. He said he had listened with extreme pain to the debate, because he had lived on terms of intimacy with many of the sufferers; but, whatever opinions he might entertain, he must say it would not be consistent with his feeling to pursue the matter any further. He fully admitted the hardship of the shareholders, and expressed his concurrence in the view of their duty taken by the Government! Mr. Torrens quoted a case where the Commissioners who enquired into the failure of Savings Banks in 1847 recommended the Government to make good the losses of depositors, on the ground that Mr. Tidd Pratt had advised the Bank to keep open after it had found it was insolvent. "The Government had no right to be humane at the expense of rate-payers, but it was its duty to be just when its officers had been guilty of neglect and suppressed the truth."

There was a majority of 38 against the motion. So ends the matter, for I presume it will not be revived.

There is one man in London who must have slept all the sounder that night, I should think, after learning the issue of the debate, and that is Sir Bartle Frere.

I have taken up so much space with this debate that I must postpone any account of the meeting of the E. I. Association to hear Mr. R. Elliott's paper on the duty of Manchester to India, and the discussion thereon.

The resolution of Government regarding Mr. Cowan's massacre of the Kookas seems to have been acquiesced in generally here.

The following occurs in a letter in the *Broad Arrow*—"The murder of Lord Mayo horrified but did not surprise old Indians. I myself and numbers of others in India, I believe, prophesied the occurrence at the time of the murder of Chief Justice Norman in the following words: 'Lord Mayo had better look out, he will be the next.'" I won't quote the rest of the letter. I think there are many things that are perfectly true which it is impolitic to print in India. I dare say some of your contemporaries will reproduce the letter—I won't.

Dr. Mouat has been writing to the *Times* urging very strongly the adaptation of the Andaman Islands for a sanitarium. He speaks eulogistically of the climate, the scenery, and the convenient proximity of the islands to Calcutta, and suggests that convict labour might be most advantageously used in erecting the necessary buildings, making roads, harbours, &c., and he recommends calling the new sanitarium Mount Mayo. He adds that this design was in Lord Mayo's mind when he made that fatal trip to the islands, and, had he not unhappily lost his life there, Dr. Mouat believes he would have carried out this scheme. The convict settlement would be nearly 100 miles away from the sanitarium. The soil is admirably adapted for cotton, and he believes that the insalubrity of the locality would disappear with draining and clearing. It would also be an excellent site for an astronomical observatory. The highest part is Saddle Hill, 2,400 feet above the sea: it commands the whole of the northern Andamans, is about 5 miles in length on its upper ridge, and an equal distance from the coast.

I hear that a memorial has been sent here petitioning against the appointment of Mr. Cunningham as Advocate General of Madras. I do not know who the memorialists are, but I presume the Madras Bar. It was a job of Sir H. Maine's. That and the last appointment of Sir R. Stuart to the Allahabad High Court are not selections which we can readily believe were made for the good of the public service. The memorial against Mr. Cunningham will have no effect. Government very rarely admit they have been in the wrong, most of all a Grant Duffian administration. But it may have the effect in future probably of making them more careful how they job every appointment in India on the principle of unblushing nepotism.

Oriental languages are to be introduced into the curriculum at Cambridge. A new tripos is to be added to the present system of triposes, one in Semitic, the other in Indian languages. An impetus will thus be given to the study of Arabic, Hebrew, Syriac, Sanskrit, Persian, and Hindustani.

A BALTIMORE lady, who had been exceedingly annoyed by boys who rang her door bell and then ran away, finally set a trap for them by which a pail of water was to be spilt upon the next person who rang the bell. In a few minutes her pastor called and was baptised, but retired without making a visit.

A FOUL SINNER.—During a class meeting held by the Methodist brethren of a Southern village, Brother Jones went among the coloured portion of the congregation. Finding there an old man notorious for his endeavour to serve God on the Sabbath and Satan the rest of the week, he said, "Well, Brother Dick, I'm glad to see you here. Haven't stole any turkeys since I saw you last, Brother Dick?" "No, no, Bruder Jones, no turkeys." "Nor any chickens, Brother Dick?" "No, no, Bruder Jones, no chickens." "Thank the Lord, Brother Dick, that's doing well, my brother!" said Brother Jones, leaving Brother Dick, who immediately relieved his overburdened conscience by saying to a near neighbour with an immense sigh of relief, "If he'd a said ducks, he'd a had me!" It is a sad reflection that the pleasure we derive from a good sermon often arises from the fact that the preacher has omitted to mention the particular bird which sits heavy on our conscience.

TRIALS OF SHOT GUNS FOR PENETRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the extract from the *Pioneer* that appears in your issue of yesterday, about the testing of shot guns for penetration, I would, through your columns, ask those of your sporting readers who have lately bought smoothbores at home, after personally seeing them tried for penetration, if such trials have not been made by means of a sheet of tin, instead of the formerly usual sheet of brown paper? I write from memory, but I believe I have been told that the accepted proof of a hard-hitting smoothbore now-a-days is that of driving the pellets through a tin plate of the thickness of an ordinary powder canister, the charge and distance being those given in the *Pioneer* extract.

It is quite possible that even with *this* test the guns of a "comparatively unknown maker have beaten those of the first gunmakers of the day;" but this statement opens too vast a field of speculation and discussion to be thoroughly surveyed in an ordinary letter. Does it, though, necessarily follow that a "comparatively unknown maker" is an inferior, or not a first class one? and is it not the case that Dickson (of Edinburgh) not merely can, but does, turn out as hard-hitting guns as his fellow-citizen Henry, the former being "unknown" comparatively with the latter, and (perhaps for that very reason) charging a less price?

Again, what constitutes "a first class gun in the field"? It is more difficult to decide correctly in this case than in that of the same gun tested for more penetration. Holding the weapon straight, aiming well above a grouse, partridge, or hare going away from the shooter at 35 to 40 yards, instead of point-blank or under; having the nerves steady from good digestion and moderation, instead of shaky from a cheroot too much, or a "peg" too many overnight;—these and other elements not mechanical go to affect results in field shooting much more than in firing at a tin plate or so many sheets of brown paper. It remains to add that, in the words "field test" in the *Pioneer* extract, Field should be written with a capital letter. The test referred to is doubtless that conducted many years ago under the auspices of the *Field* newspaper.—Yours, &c. JUNGLEWALLA.

29th May.

BOMBAY.

RESTORATION OF THE MEMOODABAD BRIDGE.—This bridge, which was washed away during the last monsoon, has now been completely repaired.

THE ACTING DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—Mr. K. M. Chatfield, Acting Director of Public Instruction, left Bombay for Poona on Friday.

CAZEE SHABOODIN.—It is stated that Cazee Shaboodeen, late Dewan to the Rao of Cutch, who is now in England, is shortly expected here with the object of practising at the bar.

THE KOLAPORE MISSION.—The Presbyterian Board of Missions in America have appointed Rev. Messrs. Graham and Hull, Missionaries, to reinforce the Kolapoor Mission.—*Bombay Guardian.*

THE INDIAN FINANCE COMMITTEE.—According to a native paper some of the natives of this Presidency are to proceed to England to give evidence at the next sitting of the Indian Finance Committee.

FIRE.—On Friday a fire broke out in a cadjan hut, situated on the Nowrojee Hill, belonging to one Dwarka Mowjee. The hut was completely destroyed. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 50.

ASSAULT ON BOARD-SHIP.—John McGrath, a seaman of the ship Tanjore, was on Saturday charged before the Senior Magistrate with assaulting the chief officer of the ship, and was sentenced to three days' rigorous imprisonment.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A Parsee, residing in the Fort, took a quantity of arsenic on Thursday night with the object of committing suicide. He is at present under treatment of some of the Parsee graduates of the Grant Medical College.

THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.—The new Government Central Press was opened in the Town Barracks on Saturday last. All the printing establishments in connection with the Secretariat Department will join the new press.

A NOTED THIEF.—On Saturday, in the Fort Police Court, a Mahomedan named Abdoola Munsoor was sentenced by the Senior Magistrate to receive twelve stripes for stealing a gold embroidered waistcoat belonging to one Joosub Essa.

THE NEW ACTING SECOND MAGISTRATE.—Mr. Willoughby Woodward, M. A., of the Bombay Civil Service, assumed charge of his office as Acting Second Magistrate of Police on Saturday. Mr. Woodward will sit in the Girgaum Police Court.

OPEN AIR PREACHING.—The Rev. Mr. Taylor has been preaching in the open air (not far from the Queen's statue, Esplanade), to natives acquainted with English, a large number of whom have gathered evening after evening and have listened to him with great interest.—*Bombay Guardian.*

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—A Mussulman named Saka Ally was charged before Mr. Connon on Saturday with having in his possession a quantity of cotton, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. He was fined five rupees, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment.

A WARNING TO BUGGYWALLAS.—At the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, on Saturday, Ally Hoossein and Moosa Siam, hackbuggy drivers, were charged with driving their vehicles in a rash and negligent manner at the Apollo Bunder. They were convicted and fined five rupees each.

THE AMEER OF CABUL AND "EUROPE SHOPS."—A native contemporary states that a Parsee shop-keeper at Peshawur has been asked by Shere Ali, Ameer of Cabul, to open an English shop in his territory, promising him good support. The Parsee intends to consult the Commissioner of Peshawur.

ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Parsee named Nusserwanjee Bazonjee was charged with committing an assault against the person of one Cowasjee Sorabjee, a boy of about ten years of age. Defendant was adjudged guilty and fined ten rupees and bound over to keep the peace.

A DISHONEST PORTER.—In the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday one Heera Somia, a porter in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, was charged before Mr. Woodward, Acting Second Magistrate, with attempting to steal a gold ear ornament from the person of Sitta, woman. Prisoner was convicted and sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

THE EAST AFRICAN MISSION.—The Rev. Mr. Sparshott, of the Church Mission Society's Mission at Mombas, East Africa, has been in Bombay recently, and left by Friday's mail for England. He had been requested to come here in connection with a project for the transfer to the East African Mission of a number of African youths who have been educated at Sharanpore; but the state of Mr. S.'s health was such, in the opinion of medical advisers, as to require a visit to England.—*Bombay Guardian.*

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.—The *Bombay Summachar* regrets to find that English education in Bombay has become very costly. The Elphinstone High School, it says, charges exorbitant fees, and thereby excludes many poor students. Our contemporary suggests that the students of this school should be divided into three classes, according to the means of their parents. Those who are rich should be made to pay full fee; those who are not so rich should be asked to pay a smaller fee; while the remaining students who may be very poor, should be admitted gratis.

THE CONDITION OF GRANT ROAD—NARROW ESCAPE OF A LADY AND GENTLEMAN.—Grant Road, one of our principal thoroughfares, is lined with deep ditches. Formerly these used to be protected by dwarf walls; but latterly, as the walls have nearly all crumbled down, the passage of vehicles along the road is made particularly dangerous. The other night a well-known citizen and his lady had occasion to use Grant Road. By the great traffic on it, their gharry was forced to a side, and here carriage, occupants, and horse had a narrow escape of being launched into the moat, and it was only the extraordinary sagacity of the horse which saved serious consequences to the party. The gentleman writes to us with some indignation, and says that he hopes something will be done to repair the road even though the accident of a Bishop or a Chief Justice tumbling into the ditch does not occur to rouse public attention to the neglected and hazardous state of this important thoroughfare.

THE CITY MISSION SCHOOL AND REFUGE.—The City Mission School and Refuge has proved a decided success, as many of our readers are aware. But the house which has been hitherto occupied has been found unsuitable, on account of the number of inmates and the low lying basement it became evident that the health of the occupants would be likely to suffer seriously in the monsoon. The committee have accordingly sought a more suitable house, and the school has been removed to Grant Road, in the lane opposite the Parsee Theatre. This has very considerably and Mrs. Bennee will, supported by the thriving increased the expenses, the rent of the new building being much more than that of the old. We commend this cause to the attention of our readers. The institution is under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Powell, who give themselves very heartily to this work of faith and labour of love. We shall be glad to receive contributions for the City Mission or for the School and Refuge specially.—*Bombay Guardian.*

MR. BURGESS'S "ELEPHANTA."—The *Friend of India*, in a notice of Mr. Burgess's book on "Elephanta," says—"The works already published regarding Elephanta are pretty numerous. Mr. Burgess's description, though not so lively as Erskine's, gives the most careful and exact account of the caves that we have seen. It has all the accuracy that could have belonged to the report of a professional architect; the length, breadth, thickness, and height of the various measurements are scrupulously given in feet and inches. The work is illustrated with plans and drawings, and there are above a hundred notes, showing a large amount of careful reading. Quotations from approved renderings of Sanskrit writers are numerous. If perhaps the ordinary reader, who wants only to be amused, may find Mr. Burgess a little technical and dry, we can at all events desire nothing better for students and those who really wish to understand these remarkable monuments."

ENTERTAINMENTS AT MR. BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE'S.—On Friday evening Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, the well-known carting agent and contractor for the B. B. and C. I. Railway, gave a delightful entertainment to his European friends in his bungalow near Mazagon Castle. The large company that assembled in the house had no difficulty in perceiving the expense to which their host had put himself for their pleasure and comfort. Half-a-mile of the main road was ablaze with pyramidal and stellar designs of light, and the long avenue, ending in the illuminated bungalow, was a sight worth remembering, for while the sides were lined with fire, lamps of many colours and fantastic designs were hidden among the branches of the trees overhead. In one part of the compound, a large bar was fitted up on a scale of liberality not inferior to the liberality with which it was patronised; and in another, a nice long room, adorned with carpets and settees, was thrown open for the amusement of the guests. A nautch party was in attendance, and when it had expended its powers to please, the visitors betook themselves to dancing, in anticipation of which Mr. Byramjee had secured the necessary musicians. The party was so pleasant that the guests did not bid goodbye to Mr. Byramjee until the "wee short 'oor ayont the twal'." Last night Mr. Byramjee dined about 700 Parsees, including all the leading Parsee citizens, at the Girgaum Allbless Baug, which was finely decorated. These festivities have been given in celebration of the ceremony called "Nowjot," that is the investment of the sacred shirt and sacred cord of Mr. Byramjee's daughter Bai Serseenbai, a nice little girl seven years of age.

MISRULE IN CUTCH.—There is not only much discontent prevalent amongst the pople of Cutch, but a good deal of excitement exists in consequence of the oppressions of the Kharbarries. To such an extent has this reached, that many British subjects who reside in Cutch have removed to Mandvie, where the British Resident is at present residing, in order to seek the protection of the British Government against the extortions of the Kharbarries. These Kharbarries, we should point out, are not subjects of the Rao of Cutch, but foreigners from different parts of Guzerat, and they are men without the character that they should possess as public officers. Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, who a few months ago was in Cutch, when he visited the Cutch Durbar, laid before the Rao a number of instances, exceeding one hundred, in which it was shown that the Kharbaries had accepted bribes, and that their judgments were accordingly not of any value. His representations have, however, produced no result. About a year ago the Rao visited Mandvie for a few days. The Kharbaries came with him. They and their attendants were not content with a few vacant bungalows that the loyal subjects of the Rao had placed at their disposal, but made use of the buildings in the vicinity which were used as warehouses, and which were at the time full of valuable property of all kinds. These warehouses were violently opened, their contents scattered about, and left to be destroyed by the sun, and exposure, and to be stolen. Persons were dragged out of their houses, and their furniture and property put in the public roads. No regard was paid to rank or position, rich and poor were all served alike. One of these houses belonged to the executors of the late Gokuldas Tejpal of Bombay. The house was occupied by a most respectable merchant from Bombay, and by a highly paid officer of the British Government, who had been lent to the Rao at his special request. Both these gentlemen lived in the house, and both of them, after being treated in a very insolent manner by these Kharbaries, were compelled to leave the house, under the threat of being dragged out by main force. Their furniture and kits were thrown into the public thoroughfare. Their loss they estimate at Rs. 10,000. This story fully illustrates the kind of tyranny and oppression that is being carried on in the territories of His Highness the Rao of Cutch.—*Argus.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP CHALLENGE, 1,263 tons, Captain A. McBride, arrived on the 1st instant from Liverpool with a cargo of 1,722 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

THE S.S. INDIA, 832 tons, Captain G. Dodero, sailed on the 1st instant for Genoa, &c., via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 3,196 bales cotton, 30 bales wool, 8 owts. linseed, 248 cwts. coffee, 105 cwts. copra, 519 cwts. saltpetre, and the following passengers:—For Genoa—Mr. Alex. Atkinson, Mr. C. Fleming, and Mr. Butler. For Alexandria—Captain Cunningham. For Port Said—Mr. Hasan. For Suez—Mr. T. Hubbard, Mr. R. Simple, and Mr. Grinnert. For Aden—Mr. T. Sharp, Captain and Mrs. Winckler, Lieutenant Davidson, and twelve deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	HIGH WATER. Height.	JUNE.	LOW WATER. Time.	LOW WATER. Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
9 53 m	5 0	Monday..... 3	3 19 m	5 11
10 39 a	4 1		3 59 a	5 0
10 35 m	5 7	Tuesday..... 4	3 58 m	6 6
10 13 a	3 11		4 32 a	6 3
11 16 m	5 11	Wednesday ... 5	4 33 m	6 10
10 51 a	3 10		5 13 a	6 11
11 44 m	6 2	Thursday 6	5 11 m	7 0
11 20 a	3 7		5 53 a	6 9
0 27 m	6 0	Friday 7	5 43 m	6 11
11 50 a	3 4		6 27 a	6 8
1 4 m	5 10	Saturday..... 8	6 16 m	6 7
.....	.....		7 3 a	6 5
0 32 m	3 0	Sunday 9	6 49 m	6 2
1 37 a	5 6		7 39 a	6 3

MR. AND MRS. BENNEE'S PERFORMANCES.

We regret that our notice of the performance of the "Ticket of Leave Man" on Wednesday night by Mr. and Mrs. Bennee and the amateurs known as the Bombay Dramatic Society has been accidentally delayed. It is seldom that such completeness of effect and such a high average of merit are presented by an amateur company as were displayed on this occasion. In the last two acts especially, when the characters had warmed to their work, there was a vigour and freedom to which amateurs seldom attain without an appearance of exaggeration. The plot of the "Ticket of Leave Man" is not particularly interesting in bare outline, but there are many effective situations, with an element of reality not always present in the "thrilling" school of drama. Mr. Bennee skilfully marked the shades of gradation in the character of the reckless Lancashire lad fallen among thieves and the sober banker's messenger saddened by bitter experience and earnestly bent on taking his place in society as the honest lad he really is, proud of his sweetheart and proud of his place. And, as driven from pillar to post by the wiles of Downey and Melter Moss, he is ready to despair he was no less careful and discriminating. Mrs. Bennee was effective and pleasant as May Edwards. Hawkshaw, the detective, was admirably done, quiet and natural, but yet forcible enough on occasion. It is essential, to the success of the "Ticket of Leave Man," that *all* the characters should be at least tolerably presented, for all are important and prominent in turn. Jem Downey, Melter Moss, Sam, Mrs. Willoughby, Emily and Mr. St. Evremend, and even Mr. Gibson,—who in the original presentment at the Olympic was a very wooden personage—were all on this occasion ably represented, and if applause is the actor's test of success it is certain their efforts were warmly appreciated by one of the largest audiences we have seen in the Grant Road Theatre. The gods always came down heavily with their plaudits to certain sentiments and situations, and of these warm and gushing utterances there are several in the play. That amateurs can fairly enough support a trained star, revolving round him in smaller orbits, everybody knows, but we certainly were not prepared to find Jem Dalton's hard villainy, Melter Moss's sly and humorous scoundrelism, Emily St. Evremond's theatrical affectations, her feckless husband's amiable stupidity, Mrs. Willoughby's cockney landlady garrulity, her grandson's vivacious and irrepressible street-boyism—if we may coin a word,—and the business-like calm of the detective, each and all so skilfully realised by ladies and gentlemen untrained in the histrionic art.

We would remark that upon Wednesday night Mr. amateurs of the Bombay Society, appear in "Delicate Ground," a scene from "Hamlet," and "Katherine and Petruchio." Those who go to the Theatre will pass a first-rate evening—were we making no account of the talent of our local performers, Mr. and Mrs. Bennee's capabilities would justify this belief.

THE AHMEDABAD CONSPIRACY CASE.

AT the Fort Police Court, last week, before the Senior Magistrate, Bhawa, buggywalla, Heeza Hemraj, Premjee Josey, Ismael Godur, Abdool Rahimon Hajee Cadur, Poonja Lohar, Noor Atcha, Oomajee Ballajee, and Ebram Curumsee, were again placed at the bar, and charged with conspiring to fabricate false evidence and abetment thereof; and conspiring to prefer false charges against Kureem Khan bin Sudoo Khan, Haroon Lutiff, and Walljee Khemjee, with intent to injure, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such proceedings, and abetment thereof.

Mr. Payne (Jefferson and Payne) conducted the prosecution; Mr. Branson, barrister-at-law, appeared on behalf of the second prisoner; Mr. C. Tyabjee, solicitor, for the fourth; and Mr. Peile (Hearn, Cleveland and Peile,) for the fifth.

Mr. Robert Hamps Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police, said—I am Deputy Commissioner, and at present Acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay. In consequence of information received by me from Doongersey Narayen, the informant in this case, I went to his house on the evening of 3rd March last, accompanied by Khan Bahadoor Acbar Ally, Abdool Ally and Ahmed Ally, officers of police, and also by Mr. Thakoordas Atmaram, solicitor of the High Court. We all took our seats in a room in the house upstairs. In a room adjoining this, and separated from it by a wooden partition, I saw prisoner Noor Atcha, a havildar of the Ahmedabad police; also constable Oomed of the same police; prisoner Oomajee Ballajee; also prisoner Premjee Joosey, and the informant Doongersey; also a native female. There were two other persons present as far as I remember. I do not see them here. Our room was dark—theirs was lighted up. The persons in the other room spoke in

number turned Queen's evidence, and their identity was, we learn, fully established before the Town Magistrate on Wednesday.—*Rangoon Gazette*, May 24.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A CALCUTTA GENTLEMAN.—The police last week received information from two boatmen that Dr. Mountain, an assistant to Messrs. Smith and Stanistreet, was missing. Enquiries were immediately set on foot by Mr. Superintendent Duke of the River Police, who ascertained that the doctor in question had gone down the river in a *beauleah* on Monday, the 20th instant, for the purpose of seeking engagements, and that on nearing Diamond Harbour a storm overtook him, and he was obliged to take shelter on board the Pioneer which was proceeding down the river. The boatmen called the following morning on board the steamer, and ascertained that the doctor had left for shore in a jolly boat that same morning. The *dandies* searched in all directions, but, failing to find their master, returned to Calcutta and reported the circumstance to the police. Superintendent Duke then set enquiries afoot that proved futile for the time being, but a telegram sent subsequently after to the Pioneer brought an answer, stating that Doctor Mountain was safe on board at Moreigunge. But what took him there is a mystery.—*Indian Daily News.*

CHEEKY YOUNG BABOOS.—The Calcutta native daily paper, alluding to the shower of addresses Lord North-brook was lately drenched with, says—What could have been the feeling of any intelligent reader at observing in the *Englishman* of the 23rd instant an address to Lord Northbrook by three persons calling themselves "*Members of the Committee of the Assam Literary Society*," together with his Lordship's reply, which evidently treats them with a formal courtesy which is laughable to witness, considering the objects to which it is directed. Could his Lordship or his Private Secretary have known that the individuals who had the audacity to express themselves fully satisfied with the choice which had been made by Her Majesty of a successor to Lord Mayo were mere school-boys from the most ignorant and degraded province of the Bengal Government, who were staying at the Hindoo Hostel in Calcutta, and who, besides, being *in statu pupilari*, were destitute of social or political distinction in any sense whatever to entitle them to stand in the presence of the Viceroy and presume to offer him advice as to the way in which the affairs of the Empire should be administered!

THEFT OF A GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN BY A EUROPEAN IN THE MADRAS INFIRMARY.—At the Madras Town Police Court, before Mr. R. P. Campbell, a European named William Ewing, who is a talook overseer of the D. P. W., was charged by Thomas William Hill, officiating Inspecting Postmaster, Hyderabad Division, with theft in a dwelling, under section 380 of the Indian Penal Code. In the month of July last, the prosecutor was admitted as a patient into the General Hospital, Madras. The prisoner was introduced to him by a friend of his named Roff, and from that time was in the habit of frequently visiting the prosecutor. On a certain day in the beginning of August last, the prosecutor missed his gold watch and chain and four gold charms attached to the chain from under his pillow. On that very morning the prisoner had been to see the prosecutor. The watch was one of Dent's, and, together with the chain and charms, was valued at Rs. 300. The prisoner on being accused of the theft, said that he had purchased the watch from a man named Jackson, but this he was unable to prove. His Worship convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 100 rupees, in default to further rigorous imprisonment for two months.

THE FAMINE IN PERSIA.

A PRIVATE telegram, received in Calcutta from Ispahan, was shown to us yesterday (Wednesday), and the account given of the state of things in Persia is most terrible. The famine is worse than ever; bread is selling at eight *Krans*; it is rumoured that there are locusts at Charmahal; and typhus fever is raging. Money is urgently and immediately required, and quick help is earnestly asked for. Telegrams received by the Persian Famine Relief Fund Committee yesterday and on Saturday last, confirm to some extant this distressing intelligence. On Saturday a telegram was received, stating that on that day, the 25th, the famine was worse than it had ever been before, that the whole place was in confusion, "Bread four-pence half-penny a pound, not to be had." This telegram, which was not sent in reply to any from the Committee, was received on Saturday night, and showed a very alarming state of affairs. It was the first time the Committee had been told that bread was "not to be had;" up to that time there had always been food, if money were forthcoming to buy it. The telegram seemed to imply that the food-stock of that part of the country were exhausted, or nearly so; and in that case it was evident that there might be extreme suffering yet before the next harvest was brought in between the end of June and the middle of July. It was not clear from the telegram whether the Reverend Mr. Bruce at Ispahan was absolutely unable to procure bread for the 10,000 people whom the Committee have been supporting for some months past, and Colonel Haig accordingly telegraphed as follows:

"3,500 Rupees more paid Grindlay. How long will food you have last? How many receiving relief? When is harvest expected? What sort, abundant or otherwise?"

The reply, dated 28th, was received yesterday, and is as follow:—

"Thanks for Rs. 3,500. Barley harvest will be ready in twenty days and wheat harvest in sixty. Abundant funds for six weeks. Poverty excessive. Distress will continue many months. Four thousand receive constant relief. Hundreds more at our doors starving. Five dead at my door to-day. Prices enormous."

This is a most pitiable tale, and all the more so, because if bread is "not be had," there seems but small prospect of much being possible in the way of relief. We can only hope to have more cheering accounts ere long.—*Englishman.*

THE HYPOTHECATION OF CROPS.

OUR correspondent, "Looker-on," has done a public service in calling attention to a decision of the High Court, which, there can be little doubt, is as repugnant to law and common sense as, if regarded as a precedent, it must be to the economical progress of the country. There is not a particle of reason for supposing that the hypothecation of the produce for the rent imposes on the lessee any restriction as to the crops to be grown by him, and all improvement in the agriculture of the country must come to a standstill under such an interpretation of the conditions on which land is held. To leave indigo out of the question for the nonce, one of the most important improvements suggested by the state of Indian agriculture is dependent on the power of ryots and farmers to leave land uncultivated. The wretched condition of the Indian breeds of cattle is to a great extent the result of the absence of proper pasture; and no permanent improvement in the breed can be looked for while this evil is unremoved. For the purposes of fallow it is scarcely less necessary that lands should be occasionally left uncultivated. Now, if the principle of hypothecation is not to interfere with this, it is difficult to see how it can be considered to interfere with the growth of indigo. Surely, at the worst, a crop of indigo is more valuable for the purposes of distraint than no crop at all. If, on the other hand, the principle of hypothecation is to bar this liberty, then we may bid adieu to all hope of progress, and the Agricultural Department may as well be abolished at once. As a matter of fact, there is no foundation whatever for the view that indigo is less valuable than other crops for the purposes of distraint; for the instances must be very rare indeed, if any exist, in which it would not be eagerly bid for by those who could turn it to account. The fact is, the High Court are unconsciously allowing themselves to be led into abetting a mere hostile feeling on the part of the native landholder to this particular crop.—*Englishman*, May 28.

We take the following paragraph from "Looker-on's" letter:—"The learned Judges have given the case against Mr. Crowdy an indigo planter on the following grounds: 'That the produce of the lands is hypothecated for the rent; and if the lands are cultivated with crops that are ordinarily grown upon them, those crops are such as the shareholders, if they have to resort to the process of distraint for the realization of their rent, may profitably attach; but if, in lieu of such ordinary crops, the crop of indigo be substituted, that crop becomes perfectly valueless to all but the particular persons who have the means of converting the plants into the manufactured article. In the case of Gurudas Dhur v. Bijai Gobind Boral it was held by Mr. Justice Jackson as follows: 'A co-sharer in landed property has no right to do anything which alters the condition of the joint property without the consent of his co-sharers.' Here it is quite clear that the use which the defendant proposes to make of the joint property is one which entirely alters its condition as regards the other co-sharers, and under that ruling he has no right to make this alteration.'"

THE MOUTHS OF THE NILE.—M. Larousse, a French hydrographic engineer, has presented to the French Academy of Sciences a paper on the mouths of the Nile, and the changes which have taken place in them during the last two centuries. The Damietta and Rosetta mouths have advanced, and are advancing, into the sea, at the rate of three metres and 35 per annum respectively. M. Larousse thinks that the mouth of the Suez Canal in the Mediterranean may be maintained at the necessary depth without any excessive cost.

THE DUKE'S DESPATCH ON THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

A GENERAL meeting of the Uncovenanted Service Association was held at the Railway Mechanics Institute, Allahabad, on the morning of the 25th May 1872, to take final measures for protesting against the Financial Despatch of the Duke of Argyll which discouraged the growth of a European Uncovenanted Service in India.

Mr. Howard, barrister-at-law, on being voted to the chair, addressed the meeting as follows:—"Gentlemen, being, what may be called, an outsider, I appreciate the compliment you have paid me in placing me thus to preside over your deliberations to-day. And not only do I appreciate the compliment (which might be a mere personal weakness), but I feel the responsibility which such a position has thus conferred upon me. Gentlemen, the proceedings of this meeting are doubtless awaited by other members of your body and its numerous sympathizers throughout many stations in the North-West and in the Punjab; and it is necessary, above all things, that a good cause should not be prejudiced by indiscriminate vehemence of language or mistaken indignation. Not that we should fall into the opposite error, and fail to speak out on such an important occasion; but we must speak with a measured force and attack a tangible foe—not hurl our darts at pasteboard bugbears. Now, gentlemen, before I infor m you of the result of the labours of your committee, who by their indefatigable zeal have amply justified your choice, I will endeavour to scan this question of your grievance from a judicial point of view, and see if you have fair grounds of complaint. To begin then, have we, or have we not, any substantial ground to go upon as regards the construction to be put upon this now famous Despatch of the Secretary of State for India? Apart from all mere verbal quibbles I think three things stand out unmistakeably as the result of its terms, however ambiguous may be the language. One is that natives, in the sense of pure Orientals, are to be more generally employed in the Uncovenanted Service; the next is that the higher appointments in that service are to be filled from England; and the third is that those Europeans who may be appointed to the service in India, are to receive no greater advantage of any kind, leave rules included, than Orientals. Now in the abstract, and viewed from the comfortable chair of the Secretary of State, there seems nothing unfair in these three propositions; in fact, in one portion, the Despatch actually refers to the principle laid down of filling up the higher appointments from England as one which has been most successfully acted upon hitherto, and thus endeavours to remove all idea of any innovation on what has been usual and customary. But is this so? Did you gentlemen, who are the heads of offices and drawing over £600 a year, get your appointments in England? I presume not. But to return to the propositions. To employ native as largely as possible in their own country seems so just that it might be said it was mere race prejudice which prevented admission of the Duke's policy. To nominate skilled officers from England for the higher appointments seems also a natural consequence of the supremacy of England, and to place Local Europeans on a level with natives seeing that they have adopted India as their second home, is the crowning act of impartial rule. Now, gentlemen, this is the Secretary of State's point of view, but what are the facts as seen from our side? Why, that there are large numbers of you who have given up your lives to the public service, and who have actually constituted the importance of the Uncovenanted Service, placed under a sort of ban for the future. There can be no doubt in any reasonable man's mind as to the result of your being supplanted by natives from below, and by nominees from England in the upper grades? One undermining influence is generally sufficient to extinguish anything upon which it is brought to bear for a sufficient length of time, but when the enemy attacks you both in front and rear the annihilating process is likely to be more rapid and violent. I do not suppose that any of you gentlemen now here are likely to suffer personally by these recent orders, and it is, therefore, so much more to your credit that you have taken up the subject in a spirit of foresight and disinterestedness for the benefit of those that may succeed you rather than out of any purely selfish motives. It cannot be too emphatically repeated that what this meeting objects to in the Duke's Despatch is the injustice done to the European body in India who might wish to enter the service of the Government, but who cannot do so unless they go to England to compete for the entrance to it. You see, gentlemen, there are two opposite principles, involved in this question. One is that England as the dominant power is justly entitled to a preference in the higher patronage of the public service; the other is that the Indians who are the nation ruled over, have a moral right to a fair share in the Government of the country. No one can dispute the justice of these two principles, but then the logical corollory of the latter principle is that those Europeans who have made India their homes, who have permanently identified their interests with those of the natives, are entitled to fair consideration also, and should not be ousted from the positions they have won in the public service by their own abilities and without the advantages of any training in Europe. Allusion is sometimes made to the services the uncovenanted body rendered to the Government in the field during the Mutinies; but, gentlemen, these deeds of valour, though an honour to your body, do not constitute an argument for the settlement of the principles upon which the Government of a country should be carried on during times of peace.

The question is a much larger one, and the only true basis upon which it can rest is the principle of what is best for the permanent interests of India itself. Now, I venture to say that, whatever may be the advantages to the Governments of this country of the competitive system in England and of the European training that those natives received who return to this country with the English *imprimatur* there is one problem connected with the present system which is not yet solved, and which is distressing the best minds in England. That problem is a moral, rather than a political, one. It is simply this: Are we justified in taxing the half-starved natives to pay for a highly remunerated European Service from England which certainly gives this country the benefit of its administrative talent and integrity for a certain number of years, but at the end of that time carries away to England the savings of the Indian career and a liberal pension to be spent in a land to which they have always looked as their home. Gentlemen, your grievance is involved in a mightier question which is no less than this one—Are we here for good or for a brief season? One hundred and twenty years are as but a day in the lifetime of nations, and our history in this country must be retraced to answer that question. We came here, as you know, a mere handful of traders, called "writers," who, by force of circumstances and race superiority, changed their character and became conquerors. The English Government amazed at the power attained by its Trading Company invented a Board of Trade Supervision to prevent these merchant adventurers from making their policy too greedy and oppressive. Things remained in this anomalous state with India, considered as a preserve for the old Indian families, who, with all their exclusiveness, felt a genuine interest in the country, till the great flood of the Indian Mutinies burst over the land, and the power, which ruled this country for near a century, became a thing of the past and is now scarcely remembered. The Queen of England issued a proclamation, the noble principles of which you will find referred to in the memorial and petition to be read to you, and whose promises our present Viceroy has declared he will faithfully fulfil. Since that proclamation the face of this country has been transformed by the increase of the European element and the advent of European institutions in every form. We have seen in imitation of the free towns of Europe, the first germ of Europeam liberties, municipal institutions conferred upon this country. Of course the form must precede the substance, and though those municipal institutions are as yet a mere device for raising local funds with every appearance of the representative guaranteed against oppression, a time will come when these institutions must develop into something of far greater importance. Still, all things point to this one conclusion—that India is passing through a momentous transition, and the result cannot be doubtful. The presence of the independent European element, which settles in the country—if natives only had the intelligence to see it—is the pledge of their future freedom, and if the Indian Government could show equal wisdom it would encourage to the utmost by local inducements all those Europeans who wish to embark their capital in India. Gentlemen, political and economic causes are much more powerful in deciding the destiny of nations than the policy of any Government. If I am not grossly mistaken in my view of the past history of this country and its clear indications of the future, the proceedings of your present meeting will be justified when the present Secretary of State for India and his Despatch have been forgotten in the giant strides this country is destined to make towards colonial independence. You are now the pioneers of the policy which must prevail sooner or later. It may take two, five, or ten generations, but that such is the destiny towards which we are tending cannot be mistaken by those who watch European history attentively. And of this you may be certain, that if we prove unworthy of our mission another European power will not be wanting to supply our place and carry out the colonizing movement, now in progress, throughout the world. But I have more faith in the Saxon race. This country is not destined to be a Mexican experiment, and the best thing that can happen to India is to destroy the fallacy that prevails in Europe as to the impracticability of colonizing here. The climate in the plains is trying for a few months in the year it is true; but it is just as hot in New York as in Allahabad during May and June, and when we hear of colonies in Central Africa and other tropical countries, we need not exaggerate the evils of India. The vast range of the Himalayas has already shown its capabilities for the plantation. Scores of European Indigo Planters and Zemindars manage to earn a handsome livelihood here by aid of their intelligence and capital, and schemes such as the Elgin Cotton Mills only require to be multiplied all over India to show what we can do in the manufacturing line. There is no reason why factories, such as the one so successfully worked at Rosa, near Shajahanpore, for the manufacture of rum and sugar, should not prove an encouragement to other enterprises. The fact is that the trade of this country has increased immensely even within our own time, and we are in the very infancy of productive power. Even allowing that parts of India are not suited for farms or factories of any kind, there are numerous tracts of high land near or between the mountain ranges where experimental farms might be established, but the great confusion of mind to get rid of is that Europeans are necessarily required to be manual labourers in order to colonize this country. I will not detain you longre, gentlemen, but I will give you one parting word of advice. Do not depend too much upon Government. Prove yourselves worthy of the great country whence you and your ancestors came by relying as much as possible on your own resources and combining to prevent any unjust interference with your rights or liberties. This meeting, I take it, has for its chief object the manifestation of a strong protest against the attempt, on the part of the Secretary of State for India, to place Europeans in India under disqualifications for the public service, which are opposed to the spirit of all English legislation. But do not satisfy your consciences with mere protests. Make some sacrifices, and combine among yourselves for the purpose of providing some future for your children, independently of the Government if they will not see the folly of their course. Your Committee finding a certain division of opinion among its members as to the proper form of memorial on the subject of the obnoxious Despatch has decided to submit to you two documents—one addressed to the Secretary of State for India requesting him to define the sense in which he used the term "natives of India" in his Financial Despatch, and the other a petition to the House of Commons praying that the disabilities under which the Europeans of this country had been laid by the Duke's Despatch should be at once removed, and that the question of more favourable leave rules for the Uncovenanted Service should be re-considered. The memorial to the Secretary of State will of course be more properly signed by only the members of the Uncovenanted Service who feel themselves aggrieved, and the petition to the House of Commons by any, and every, European, whether in Government service or not, who has at heart the interests of this country and considers the exclusive policy of the recent Despatch should be appealed against to a power that makes and unmakes English Governments. So far as I can see no member of the Uncovenanted Service need fear to sign the petition to the House of Commons as well as the memorial to the Secretary of State because such a course might be deemed insubordinate. You will find the petition couched in very temperate language, and in any case by being Government servants you do not lose your rights and privileges as British subjects, and one of these undoubted privileges is the one of petitioning Parliament against any infringement of your rights. You can adopt any one of three courses. Sign either the one, or the other, or both documents. I now call upon any gentleman, to whom the task may have been entrusted, to move the first resolution."

Mr. A. Anthony, seconded by Mr. C. W. Priestley, moved the following resolution:—

I—That the following memorial addressed to the Secretary of State, which has been considered and approved by the Committee of the Uncovenanted Association, be accepted by the meeting as an expression of the just claims and desires of the official classes of the community.

Draft of memorial was here read:—

To His Grace the Duke of Argyll, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council.

The humble memorial of the undersigned Europeans and East Indians, employed in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in that Branch of the Civil Service commonly known as Uncovenanted.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH—

THAT, besides its division into various departments, the Service to which your memorialists belong is divided into two classes:—

First, the holders of Gazetted appointments, or appointments made directly by Government; and *second*, the holders of Ministerial appointments, made by the heads of offices and departments.

2. That subject to the passing of certain prescribed tests, which are of course different for different departments, your memorialists of the *second* class have been considered eligible for advancement to the *first*; and the hope of such advancement has unquestionably attracted to the second class men of higher ability than those who, in the absence of such hope, would have been attracted to it.

3. Your memorialists claim no *monopoly* of the appointments of either class; nor have they enjoyed it. The statistics attached to the Despatch of the Government of India to your Grace, No. 227, dated the 5th October 1870, show clearly that the natives of this country had been admitted to a fair share of appointments in every department of the service of Government; and this would have been still more manifest had the statistics embraced (as they evidently do not) Ministerial appointments, especially those at Tehseels, or Sub-Districts, which are held almost exclusively by natives. Your memorialists do not begrudge them the attainment of any position to which their merits may have raised them; and they can truly say that when associated with natives as they commonly are, in almost every district of these provinces, they have cheerfully and cordially worked together for the common good.

4. But your memorialists have a right to expect that England, the Great Mother of us all, while avowing the policy of governing India for the benefit of India,—the justice of which no one will now be found to deny,—will never avow the shameful, because unnatural, policy of treating the descendants of those who have helped, by the arts of peace as well as the arts of war, to extend and consolidate her Empire in the East, as children of the stranger and the alien, by discouraging their employment in the service of their country, while encouraging the employment of the native races.

5. In support of their claims, your memorialists quote the words of the Hon. Sir William Muir, K. C. S. I., Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, taken from a Despatch, No. 186, dated 2nd February 1872, of the local Government, to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, relative to the "Report on the Thomason Civil Engineering College, at Roorkee, for the Session of 1870-71."

(*Para* 7.)—"But it would hardly be possible to admit natives, and exclude Europeans; more than this, indeed, it would, in the Lieutenant-Governor's apprehension be unjust. Perhaps no class, not excepting the Mahomedans and Hindoos, have stronger claim upon the Government than the Europeans and Anglo-Indians born in the country. The great majority of these classes owe the circumstance of their Indian nativity to the fact of their fathers having been in the service of the Government; and they appear, therefore, to have a special claim to share, with the other races of the country, in the patronage of the Government. In very many cases, the condition of passing for the service in England would seem to be as prohibitory to them as to the Mahomedan and Hindoo candidates."

6. Entertaining such views as they do on the subject of their just claims—views which have been so strongly supported by the eminent and experienced Indian Statesman whose words are quoted above your memorialists have naturally been alarmed by the following words used in your Grace's Despatches to the Government of India, No. 84, dated 10th March 1870, and No. 151, dated 6th December 1871:—

(*10th March* 1870.)—"The principle which Her Majesty's Government have kept steadily in view, throughout the discussion of these Furlough Rules, is, that the Uncovenanted Service should be principally reserved for the natives of the country.

(*6th December* 1870.)—"Natives of India should be more generally appointed to offices the duties of which they are competent to discharge; and offices to which it is desirable to appoint persons, not natives of India, and for which special technical and professional qualifications are not required, should be, as far as practicable, held by Covenanted Civil Servants, or officers of the Staff Corps."

* * * * "The principle which has been hitherto so eminently successful in operation, should be as far as possible maintained, of vesting the first appointments of such Europeans as may be destined for the higher branches of the service, whether Covenanted or Uncovenanted, in the authorities in England."

7. Your memorialists conceive that these words afford reasonable ground for the apprehension, that it is the intention of your Grace virtually to exclude the classes to which your memorialists belong from the Uncovenanted Civil Service of India.

8. It is true that it has been suggested by some,—and among them most forcibly by the Hon. the Governor of the Madras Presidency,—that the term "Natives of India," was used by your Grace in the same sense as in section 6 of Act XXXIII., Vic. cap. 3,—"providing additional facilities for the employment of the natives of India in the Civil Service,"—*viz.*, as including *any person born and domciled within the dominions of her Majesty in India, of parents habitually resident in India, and not established there for temporary purposes only.*" But this is the view of an individual, and cannot influence the judgment or the policy of other Governors, especially when there may be a disposition, as in the instance cited by the Madras memorial on this subject, to give the term in the question its narrowest possible interpretation. Moreover, the Government of India have themselves signified, by the statistic given by them in their reply to your Grace's Despatch, of 10th March 1870, that they understand "Natives of India" to mean Hindoos, Mahomedans, and other races, whose advent preceded that of the English.

9. It has also been suggested, that the appointments your Grace desires to reserve for natives are the higher ones only, mentioned in the first para. of this memorial. But even with this interpretation your memorialists could not be content; seeing that they are at present permitted, while serving in the lower grades, to look forward to the higher appointments as prices for such as will show their fitness for them.

10. Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully seek at the hands of your Grace such an interpretation of the term "Natives of India," employed in the Despatches abovementioned, as cannot fail to be understood in a sense agreeable to the claims of justice, and consistent with the honour and dignity of Her Majesty the Queen and the British nation of which your memorialists are the chief permanent representatives in this country. Your memorialists would gladly win this interpretation from your Grace's sense of justice and honour; but they do not pretend to derive from the mere favour and good pleasure of your Grace, or of any future Secretary of State, that Charter of their own rights and the rights of their children which has already been granted in the proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty on assuming the direct administration of the Government of India in November 1858:—

"It is our further will that, so far as may be, our subjects, of whatever race or creed, be fairly and impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability, and integrity fully to discharge."

11. Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully ask for such an interpretation of the term "Natives of India" as shall not exclude *any of Her Majesty's subjects*, be they European, East Indian or Native, from *any* appointment which it is in the power of the Indian Supreme and local Governments to bestow, save such as are by law *reserved* for members of the Covenanted Civil Service.

12. Your memorialists, so far from being averse to the competitive examinations, would gladly see the principle extended authoritatively to every branch of the Government Service in India. But they respectfully observe, that such examinations can be as well conducted in India as in England; and that the details of them may easily be so settled, in correspondence with the Indian Government, as to ensure that they will provide for every branch of the service, save only the one excepted above, a supply of thoroughly competent officers and men of every grade, so as to fulfil the intentions expressed in Her Majesty's proclamation, which becomes nearly a dead letter if the place of examination is made practically inaccessible to nearly all Her Majesty's subjects in India, of every race and creed.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

This resolution was carried and the draft memorial accepted as meeting the views of the members of the Uncovenanted Service generally.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, May 10.)

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Yokohama, says—"Shortly you will have the Japanese Embassy with you. There is one great man among them, Iwakura by name. He is head of the mission, and really the second man in the empire. People sometimes say he was Prime Minister. This is not true; he was the second Minister before leaving here. When foreigners were first admitted to Japan they found at the ports the officers of a potentate who called himself 'his Majesty the Tycoon of Japan.' They made treaties with him, and he told them there was a kind of spiritual Emperor in the interior at Kioto. The truth was, that the man at Kioto, the Mikado or Tenno, was and is the Emperor and Sovereign of Japan, descended (as the theory of the Constitution insists) from the gods. About this same time the various princes in Japan (the Daimios) were becoming jealous, or rather had long been, but were now openly showing their jealousy of the Tycoon, who was in truth the commander of the forces and executive officer of the empire. These discontented Daimios, who were in reality but the puppets moved by a lot of the lower 'Samurai,' or gentry, raised the cry that the Tycoon was becoming a traitor and favouring the foreign barbarians, and with this cry, which excited both the sympathies of the ignorant Japanese and the bigoted Mikado, they plotted and even overthrew the power of the Tycoon and restored the Mikado to his original position of real and not nominal sovereign. Meanwhile two things had happened. The leaders of this movement had found out, if they had not always known it, that the foreign ers were too strong for them; and next, the old Mikado (who would have sooner seen Japan one vas cinder than open to the foreign devils) had died leaving a boy of fourteen to succeed him. The leaders of the restoration now came over to the foreigners' side, and educated the young Mikado in more liberal views, and have ever since been and still are sincerely our friends. Their difficulties have arisen from some of the Daimios and ignorant Samurai complaining that only one portion of the scheme they originally propose had been carried out. They used to say—restore the Mikado; expel the foreigner; and the present rulers have entirely forgotten the latter portion of the programme. I have said thus much to show you two things:—1, That you must not confound these, the leaders of Japan, with the leaders of China; these men are sincerely our friends—the Chinese are only pretending to be. And 2, This mission is composed of Iwakura, who was and is a prince, a daimio, a 'kuge' (Court noble—the essence of the essence of Japanese nobility); one of the old feudal chieftains, and one of about three who were the spirit of the restoration, and not, as most of the Daimios were, mere dressed up dolls. He is a real man—a real power, and the true leader of the Embassy. The rest of the Embassy consists of new men; they are those who pulled the strings; the low-class Samurai, who have risen to the surface in this great national commotion; and I fear that they are not as incorruptible as the Puritans of old. In watching what the Embassy says and does, watch Iwakura if you want to know what a really good Japanese is like; if you want to see what young Japan is at present, watch Ito and Ya-ma-gu-chc. The former is sensible, able, dignified, and above all a true old gentleman; the latter are superficial, conceited, vulgar, and utterly corrupt. The whole lot will have been spoilt in America, and will probably be insufferable by the time they reach England."

HERE is an anecdote which comes from an adjacent district. A "girl of the period" was in the habit of bragging that she invariably "paid off young men in their own coin." A young man having met her, he paid her a compliment by saying, "You are looking very pretty indeed this morning." She retorted by saying, "I am sorry that I cannot return the compliment." Nothing abashed he replied, "But you might just as easily have told a white lie as I did." From last accounts the young lady has abandoned the habit of "paying off young men in their own coin."

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